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THE ECLIPSE OF THE ABBASID CALIPHATE

Original Chronicles of the Fourth Islamic Century

EDITED, TRANSLATED, AND ELUCIDATED

BY

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THE ECLIPSE OF THE 'ABBASID CALIPHATE

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PREFACE AND INDEX

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PREFACE.

MR. H. F. AMEDROZ, who had won the gratitude of students of Islamic history by his editions of Hilal's *Book of the Viziers*, and Ibn al-Qalanisi's *History of Damascus*, besides numerous monographs on legal and historical subjects,¹ was occupied in the last years of his life with preparing an edition of the portions of Miskawaihi's work which deal with events posterior to the Chronicle of Tabari, to be followed by the Continuation by Abu Ahujā', and a new edition of the fragment of Hilal's Chronicle which he had already published as an appendix to the *Book of the Viziers*. Of the volumes of Miskawaihi an edition had already been issued by the Gibb Trustees, being facsimile by photography of the copy in Constantinople; Mr. Amedroz, himself one of the Trustees, had provided one of the volumes with a Preface. The facsimile is not easily legible even by experts; and Mr. Amedroz, besides deciphering it, had collated the second volume with a Bodleian MS. (Marsh 357 covering 345–367 A.H.),² and had supplemented the author's statements from various MS. sources, both earlier and later than Miskawaihi. For the edition of Abu Shujā' photographs of the Constantinople MS. had been lent by the Sultanic (then Khedivial) Library of Cairo.³ This MS. is exceedingly clear, though in many respects faulty.

The proofs were regularly submitted by him to the present writer, who had for many years had something like a partnership of studies with him. In October of 1916 I accepted an invitation to lecture at Lahore, and in consequence of my absence from England Mr. Amedroz stopped the printing which had by that time reached about the middle of Volume III. I was shocked on my return to England in April, 1917, to find that he had passed away the month before. In his will he left a sum of money for the completion of the work, including a translation, with the request that I should undertake this.

I proceeded to carry out his wishes, but the work was interrupted by a journey to the East in the winter 1918–1919, undertaken in connexion with the War. It was however to Mesopotamia, giving me the opportunity of seeing some of the country which forms the theatre of the events recorded in these Chronicles. One of the few cases wherein haste in literary matters is not only excusable but desirable is when the completion of a dead man's work is laid upon some one who is him-

¹ A memoir of him was inserted in the J.R.A.S. for 1917, p. 632.

² A MS. of the Asiatic Museum, Petrograd, has been described by Ivanow.

³ These were returned to the Library in 1919.

self advanced in years. Although then I have done my best to understand these texts and render them intelligibly, I am conscious that much more might have been done in the way of annotation, and collation with other authorities, ancient and modern.¹ In the Index to which this final volume is devoted I have used that of Barbier de Meynard to his *Prairies d'Or* as my model, and have tried to satisfy the needs of any who may wish to consult these volumes. For this reason the quantity of the vowels in the proper-names, which to avoid the appearance of pedantry as well as expense has been left unmarked in the text, has been given in the Index. An attempt has been made in the translation by the use in certain places of small capitals, and by adhering to the same name for the same person, to render it easier for the reader to follow the narrative. The authors' practice of varying on the same page between the *Ism*, the *Kunyah*, the *Nisbah*, and the *Laqab*, provides the reader who is not an expert with a wholly unnecessary puzzle.

Of Miskawaihi, from whose Universal History the first two volumes are taken, Mr. Amedroz compiled a notice, prefixed to the first volume of the Gibb facsimile. The sources for his life are his own statements, collected in the Index, and the notice in the *Irshad al-Arib*, ii. 88 foll., compiled in the main from sources which are still accessible, though waiting publication, viz. the *Imta'* of Abu Hayyan Tauhidi,² and the *Tatimmat al-Yatimah* of Tha'alibi.³ Yaqut (author of the *Irshad*) states apparently on his own authority that Miskawaihi was a convert to Islam from Magianism; if this be true, the names of his father and grandfather, Mohammed and Ya'qub, are likely to be fictitious. That Miskawaihi was the *laqab* of himself, not of his father, appears very clearly from the statements of his contemporaries Abu Hayyan and Tha'alibi; the *Ibn* which is prefixed in the printed editions of some of his works and in the printed texts of Hamadhani's *Rasa'il* is due to his calling himself *Ahmad b. Mohammed Miskawaihi*, whence some supposed the *laqab* to belong to the father. He tells us that he studied Tabari's Chronicle with *Ahmad b. Kami'*, 260-350 A.H., who lived in the Shari' 'Abd al-Samad⁴ in Baghdad. He also speaks of long association with the vizier Muhallabi, who died in 352; his death-date is given as 9 Safar 421 (Feb. 16, 1030), and this seems to be right, since the notice of him in the *Tatimmat* implies that he belongs to a later

¹ Use should have been made in volume i and ii of the scholarly and tasteful volumes of Schlumberger.

² A copy of the first volume of this work was lent me in Baghdad, and a copy of the whole, photographed from one in the Top-kapu Library of Constantinople, is in possession of Ahmad Pasha Zeki of Cairo.

³ The copy in the Berlin Library was lent me for a time, and the whole photographed.

⁴ This is repeated by Yaqut, *Irshad* ii. 17

generation than the persons mentioned in the *Yatimah*, and in poems there quoted he speaks of his extreme old age. Perhaps the date of his birth may be provisionally fixed as 330 A.H., or a little earlier. It is not known how he obtained the favour of Muhallabi ; probably one who knew Persian well would have some advantage at a Persian court such as that of Mu'izz al-daulah. Since he claims to have been in the society of Ibn al-Amid I for seven years, he is likely to have repaired to the court of Rayy immediately after Muhallabi's death in 352 ; and indeed a dependent of that vizier would not be over safe in Baghdad. Ibn al-Amid died in 360 ; Miskawaihi was his librarian, and present with him on various historic occasions. After his death Miskawaihi seems to have entered the service of his son and successor Ibn al-Amid II. After his death in 366 he appears to have obtained employment with 'Adud al-daulah, who gave him various commissions which he recounts. After 'Adud al-daulah's death in 372 he appears to have gone into hiding, in the house of one Ibn al-Khammar, and Abu Hayyan, whose work *al-Imta'* ostensibly contains narrations wherewith he entered the vizier Ibn Sa'dan who was put to death in 375 A.H., asserts that "within these days" he had lent Miskawaihi a commentary on the *Isagoge* of Porphyry and the *Categories* of Aristotle. Abu Hayyan taunts him with having had the opportunity of hearing the philosophical lectures of 'Amiri in Rayy for five years, and having absolutely failed to take advantage of it. To this charge Miskawaihi replies¹ that 'Amiri himself found himself a mere beginner as compared with Ibn al-Amid I. It may be observed that Miskawaihi's quotations of Aristotle in his *Tahdhib al-Akhlaq* are unusually accurate.

For his later career Tha'alibi has the enigmatical sentences : After holding a series of high posts in the service of the Buwaihids and being an intimate of Baha al-daulah, so that he became extremely eminent, he disdained to serve the *Sahib*, to whom he did not consider himself inferior ; he was not free from reverses of fortune and uttered a verse of which the authorship is disputed between him and some other eminent men, complaining of the uncertainties of fortune and the faithlessness of friends. He also composed a poem addressed to 'Amid al-Mulk wherein the latter is congratulated on the coincidence of the *Day of the Sacrifice* and the *Mihrijan*.

If Miskawaihi was closely associated with Baha al-daulah, it is surprising that there is no mention of him by either Abu Shuja' or Hilal, who deal at length with Baha al-daulah's affairs. By the *Sahib* Isma'il b. 'Abbad is naturally meant ; he was vizier at Rayy under Fakhr al-daulah. Yaqut records a scene in 358 at Rayy when Miskawaihi met

¹ ii. 277.

this personage¹; this was in the days of Ibn al-'Amid I. It seems unlikely that he can be meant by Tha'alibi, who probably refers to the *Sahib 'Amid al-Juyush*, who was put in charge of affairs by Baha al-daulah in 392.² By 'Amid al-Mulk the vizier of the Seljuq Sultan Toghril, Kundari, is ordinarily meant; he can scarcely have had that title in the lifetime of either Miskawaihi or Tha'alibi. Possibly the person meant is the vizier Fakhr al-Mulk, who is called the 'Amid by Ibn Khaldun,³ or some other less distinguished vizier, on whom the title may have been bestowed.

Both Abu Hayyan and Tha'alibi admire the verses of Miskawaihi, which appear to have satisfied the expert judgment of Ibn al-'Amid I. The former asserts that he devoted his time to the futile pursuit of alchemy, but Abu Hayyan's statements about men who had been more successful than himself cannot be trusted. It is surprising that Ibn Abi Usaibi'ah mentions him not only as a philosopher, but as a physician; naming even certain works composed by him on medical subjects, a *kitab al-ashribah* "Book of Draughts" and a *Kitab al-tabikh* "Cookery Book," with a selection from the former made by Ibn al-Tilmidh.⁴ That our author is meant is shown by the mention of the *Tahdhib al-Akhlaq* among his works. Some out of the way medical knowledge is once or twice displayed in the History, but not sufficient to have enabled us to guess that the author followed this profession.

The letters addressed to him in the collections of Hamadhani and Khwarizmi contain very little information. That of the latter is on a stock subject—consolation on a mother's re-marriage, of which an example is given by Tanukhi⁵; it may help us in a vague way to confirm the date of Miskawaihi's birth as inferred above. For Khwarizmi's life lasted from 323 to 383⁶; and from the tone of his letter we might infer that he was somewhat older than his correspondent. In one of Hamadhani's letters there may be a reference to the "Experiences of the Nations."⁷ It would seem that Miskawaihi had some cause of complaint against this remarkable man, which the latter endeavours to remove. But the letters give no clue to its nature.

Yaqut enumerates the following works by him :

1. *Al-Fauz al-Akbar*.
2. *Al-Fauz al-Asehar*. (Printed, Beyrouth 1319.)

¹ *Irshad* ii. 300.

² He is called *Sahib* in the headings of the Sharif al-Radi's poems, p. 320 and p. 111 (dirge on him, A.H. 401).

³ iv. 473, l. 8 a.f.

⁴ i. 245 and 276.

⁵ *Nishwar* 237.

⁶ *Yatimat al-dahr* iv. 127.

⁷ Beyrut, 1890, p. 528.

3. *Tajārib al-Umam.*
4. *Uns al-Farid.*
5. *Tartib al-'ādāt.*
6. *Al-Mustaufi.*
7. *Al-Jāmi'.*
8. *Jāwidhan-i-khirad.*
9. *Al-Siyar.*

Of these the second has, as has been seen, been printed ; of the third portions were printed by de Goeje in his *Fragmenta Historicorum Arabum*, and a facsimile of the whole is in process of publication by the Gibb Trustees. No. 5 may be identical with the *Tahdhib al-Akhlaq*, which has been printed (Cairo, 1317). Of 8 an account was given by de Sacy in *Notices et Extraits* x. 95 and (at greater length) *Mémoires de l'Institut* ix. 1 foll. For the remainder we must at present be satisfied with Yaqut's descriptions. No. 4 was a collection containing tales, poems, maxims and proverbs, not arranged in chapters. No. 6 was a selection of odes. No. 9 was a treatise on morals, interspersed with Traditions, Qur'anic texts, philosophy and poetry. No. 7 is not described.

He was clearly a man of very considerable learning and far removed from any sort of fanaticism ; though not, it would seem, free from professional jealousy. This appears in his treatment of Ibn Baqiyah, who had the audacity to become vizier without belonging to the Clerks' (*kuttāb*) profession. Muqtadir thought that by appointing one who was not a member of that order to the vizierate he would disgrace himself in the eyes of all sovereigns, Moslem and non-Moslem ; they would suppose that there was no Clerk in his empire fit for the post, or else that he deliberately slighted the order.¹ Miskawaihi appears also to have shared the Buwaihid animosity to the Hamdanids ; he minimizes Saif al-daulah's exploits. As one who had been in the service of Buwaihid princes he might have been expected to show some partiality towards them ; but of this there is little trace. He represents both 'Imad al-daulah and Mu'izz al-daulah as utterly unscrupulous, with perhaps no positive virtue except family affection ; and if he extols Rukn al-daulah's sense of honour, he holds that this Sultan gratified it at the expense of his realm. For the internal administration of all three he has unmitigated contempt. Of his master 'Adud al-daulah, probably the ablest Sultan of this line, his summing-up is far more judicial than is that of Abu Shuja'. He admits that this personage had some merits which might serve as a counterpoise to his crimes.

¹ Hilal, *Wuzara*, p. 322.

Miskawaihi claims to be an independent authority from the year 340, from which point he had materials furnished him orally by leading actors in the events, Muhallabi, vizier in Baghdad, and Abu'l-Fadl Ibn al-'Amid, vizier in Rayy. In many important events he himself took part. This was an excellent qualification for a historian, especially because the offices which he held were not such as to throw much responsibility upon himself ; he had access to the state secrets without being personally concerned in them to any great extent.

For the beginnings of the Buwaihid dynasty (322-340), if Abu Shuja is to be believed, he followed Ibrahim the Sabi'an, whose work on the subject, called the *Taji* (after 'Adud al-daulah's title *Taj al-Millah*) was revised by 'Adud al-daulah himself. The author is said to have described this treatise as a pack of lies¹ ; if these lies were for the glorification of the Buwaihids—and it is difficult to imagine any other purpose which they can have had—Miskawaihi appears to have omitted them ; for there is little in the work which redounds to their glory and has the appearance of being mythical except some of those stories which deal with the sources of 'Imad al-daulah's wealth ; on the other hand while Miskawaihi may well have relied on the *Taji* for what went on in Baghdad while he was himself in the *Jabal*, the former's narrative gives the appearance of unvarnished truth.

For the period before 340 it is evident that Miskawaihi's main authority in these volumes is the Chronicle of Thabit b. Sinan,² which, starting about where Tabari terminated, continued the history to the time of its author's death (about 363). This remarkable man had special opportunities of learning the inner history of his time. Mr. Amedroz thought Miskawaihi's debt to Suli,³ the author of the *Aurraq*, considerable. Besides these authorities he doubtless learned much from the political personages with whom he associated in Baghdad and elsewhere, and who supplied many an anecdote.

Although then this Chronicle is marked by some gross examples of carelessness, to which attention is called in the notes, it is on the whole one of the most instructive in the Arabic language. For a considerable portion of it the author writes about persons whom he knew intimately, and institutions with which he was himself familiar. For two of his employers, Muhallabi and Ibn al-'Amid I he has admiration which approaches enthusiasm ; yet this admiration does not induce him to conceal deflexions on their part from the paths of wisdom and honour. His power of character-drawing is remarkable ; each of the host of

¹ *Irshad al-Arib*, i. 325.

² Wüstenfeld, *Geschichtschreiber*, No. 135.
Ibid. 115.

characters who come upon the stage is easily distinguishable, and the more important, of whom the number is very considerable, are exceedingly lifelike. Comparison with the Chronicle of 'Arib will impress this fact on the reader's mind. The superiority of Miskawaihi as a historian to Tabari is also very marked. Tabari's value *decreases* as he comes within his own time. He has not the political experience which could enable him to give an intelligible account of the sequence of events or that personal acquaintance with the leading personages which would have furnished vividness and reality to his chronicle. Hence the important reign of Mu'tadid, which gave a new lease of life to the Caliphate, and brought the vizierate to the zenith of its power, is as poorly recorded as any section of Islamic history. The period covered by the two volumes of Miskawaihi is on the other hand as well recorded as any. The ruin of the Caliphate by Muqtadir, the rise of the various adventurers who were ultimately superseded by the Buwaihid dynasties, the series of events which substituted for an empire a group of principalities, is recounted by him in a manner which appeals at once to the reason and the imagination.

Both Tabari and Miskawaihi are liable to the reproach that they fail to mention the most important personages of their times ; we look in vain in the Chronicle of the former for the name of Mohammed b. Isma'il Bukhari, whose Collection of Traditions rivals the Qur'an in sanctity, and in that of the latter for the name of Abu'l-Hasan Ash'ari, after whom orthodox Islam is called. Both historians are to be blamed for failing to discern the really important among contemporary movements ; but Tabari, as a professional theologian, is much the more culpable of the two. Miskawaihi has very little interest in religious matters, and is a whole-hearted admirer of the tolerant policy of 'Adud al-daulah, whose rigid justice enabled all sects and cults to live together in harmony. It is rarely that we meet with any expression in Miskawaihi's work whence we could infer that the writer was a Moslem. And indeed the profession to which he belonged was largely staffed by members of the tolerated sects. The most eminent of his contemporary clerks was a Sabi'an—Ibrahim, grandfather of the historian Hilal. Christian clerks meet us constantly in these pages. One of the candidates for the vizierate in Muqtadir's time—Ibn Abi'l-Baghī—had written a book in refutation of the Qur'an.

For further information about the personages who figure on Miskawaihi's pages reference must be made to a work of which the translation has for the present to be kept back ; the original Arabic is being published by the Royal Asiatic Society. This is the *Nishwar al-Muhadarah* of Abu 'Ali Muhassîn Tanukhi, a Mesopotamian judge

occasionally employed on political missions as his father had been ; despatched by 'Adud al-daulah on one of such extreme delicacy that he shammed illness rather than execute it ; having previously helped to frustrate a scheme of that monarch for the arrest of the mighty vizier Ibn 'Abbad. He had associated on intimate terms with the most eminent men of his time, and was observant, and retentive. This *Table-talk*, of which only one volume out of eleven has been discovered, is a mine of information about the customs of the time and the conduct of his contemporaries.

The Chronicle which follows that of Miskawaihi is by an author of very different calibre, Zahir al-din Mohammed b. Husain Rudhrawari, vizier of Muqtadi from 476-484 (1083-1091). There is a biography of him in the work of Ibn Khallikan (translated by De Slane, iii. 288-290). He died in 488 (1095). The work is written after the death of Alp-Arslan (465-1072),¹ and in the reign of Jalal al-din Malikshah (465-485 = 1072-1092), when Muqtadi was Caliph (467-487 = 1075-1094).² It was the author's intention to bring it down to his own time, but some circumstances evidently prevented him from chronicling more than a few years. He tells us that what he admired in Miskawaihi was the moralizing, and this he imitates without however possessing the practical wisdom which makes Miskawaihi's generalizations instructive. His work appears to be in the main an abridgment of the Chronicle of Hilal b. Mu'hassim b. Ibrahim, which was a continuation of that of Thabit b. Sinan which has already been mentioned. Of Hilal's Chronicle only one part has as yet come to light, viz. that reprinted here from Mr. Amedroz's edition appended to the *Kitab al-Wuzara* and based on the British Museum MS. Add. 19. 360. Hilal, who lived from 359-448, and belonged to a family of clerks, was like Miskawaihi near the centre of politics, and is likely to have been acquainted with the prominent personages. Mr. Amedroz published a biography of him taken from the chronicle of Sibṭ Ibn al-Jauzi, which however is mainly occupied with edifying matter dealing with Hilal's conversion to Islam. His conversion took place late in life ; and it is noticeable that the sole temple of the Sabi'ans, that in Harran, was destroyed by the Egyptians in 424, in consequence whereof many of the sect embraced Islam.³ Possibly Hilal was one of the converts on this occasion.

The edition of Abu Shuja' has been made from a set of photographs in the possession of the Sultanic (formerly Khedivial) Library in Cairo. The photographs appear to have been made from a MS. in Constantinople. For the fragment of Hilal Mr. Amedroz had a number of

¹ Vol. iii. 50, 75.

² Vol. iii. 3 (Arabic Text).

³ Dimishqi, ed. Mehren, p. 191.

emendations suggested by the late Professor de Goeje and others ; these (mainly consisting in punctuation of letters) have been introduced.

It was the suggestion of the present writer that these texts should be translated in *extenso*, as an epitome of contents such as Mr. Amedroz had prefixed to his editions of Hilal and Ibn al-Qalanisi can scarcely be used except by Arabic scholars. The process of translating and indexing revealed four sources of error ; oversights of the author, of his copyists, of the editor and of the printer. For the fourth class some excuse may be found in the fact of the book being printed in Egypt, and most of it at a time when communication was difficult ; although Mr. Faraj Allah al-Kurdi (the printer) took a keen interest in the work, the inconvenience resulting from the cause that has been mentioned could not be avoided altogether. For the first class the author has some excuse in the fact that he was composing a universal history, whence his interest in the sequence of events at times naturally slackened.

It was the intention of the writer to prefix to the translations an Introductory Volume, in which the information contained in these and contemporary texts about the political and social institutions of the Caliphate in the fourth century A.H. should be collected under heads. The enormous rise in the cost of printing since 1917 has rendered it impossible to use any of the fund left by Mr. Amedroz for this purpose. Its execution must therefore be deferred.¹

It may be hoped that the writings of such an author as Miskawaihi may have value not only as the Chronicle of a period, but as an intelligent record of experience. Baghdad in the tenth century seems far removed both in space and time from London in the eighteenth, but there is more than one curious resemblance between the politics of the two. Lord Mahon's account of the proceedings at the accession of George II.² reads like a page out of Miskawaihi's Chronicle. The virtuous Queen Caroline secured the appointment of Sir R. Walpole as Prime Minister, he having fixed and secured her favour by a well-timed offer to obtain from Parliament a jointure for her Majesty of £100,000 a year, while Compton only ventured to propose 60,000. " What better proof could be required that Walpole was fittest for Prime Minister ? ". The Queen, in putting Walpole's claims before the King added that he had agreed to carry through the House of Commons an increase of £120,000 to the Civil List. " Such arguments had their due weight with George II., while Horace Walpole, arriving from Paris, artfully magnified to him the difficulties of forcing negotiations in

¹ The late Professor Mez was, it is said, engaged on a similar work.

² ii. 177.

new hands." Umm Musa the Stewardess, Muqtadir, and the Queen-mother would have been quite at home in such a debate.

Fallen ministers in Muqtadir's time were gravely menaced, and their position was not quite safe in England of the eighteenth century. When Oxford pleads " My lords, if ministers of state, acting by the immediate commands of their sovereign, are afterwards to be made accountable for their proceedings, it may one day or other be the case of all the members of this august assembly " ¹, this reasoning can be illustrated from Miskawaihi's record ; and indeed when in 1742 Sir R. Walpole was forced to retire, there were demands for a prosecution ; " lenity to such a one would be cruelty to the nation " ². When a minister was overthrown in Baghdad, not only he but every dependent of his had to suffer ; yet one may wonder whether this principle was ever carried out there so drastically as in England in 1762 on the fall of the Duke of Newcastle. " Every relative, friend or dependent of the Duke was, one after the other, turned out of his office, and their proscription extended even to the offices of Custom and Excise." ³ Torture was not indeed in England applied to such persons to make them disgorge ; yet it was in use in 1731, when one Captain MacPhaedris, having refused to pay some exorbitant fees, had irons put upon his legs, which were too little, so that in putting them on his legs were likely to have been broken, etc." ⁴

Kissing the ground before monarchs was introduced in Islam towards the end of the third century A.H. ; if English ministers in the eighteenth century did not actually do this, at least they said they did ; " Lord Chatham begs to lay himself at the King's feet " is an expression which recurs in that eminent statesman's correspondence. ⁵ The attitude of the two countries towards polygamy does not show as great a difference as might have been expected ; for this matter it is sufficient to refer to the record of Sir R. Walpole.⁶

Finally one interesting parallel may be noticed. We find that in 360 A.H. the vizier Abu'l-Faḍl will only accept office on condition that his sovereign Bakhtiyar swears never to reappoint Abu'l-Faraj, his rival. Similarly Grenville on succeeding to Bute in April 1763 stipulated with the King that Bute should never publicly or privately interfere with any business whatever ; and two years later Pitt would

¹ *Ibid.* i. 190.

² *Ibid.* iii. 179.

³ *Grenville Papers*, iii. 152, cited by J. A. Farrer, *The Monarchy in Politics*, p. 13.

⁴ Mahon, ii. 228.

⁵ Farrer, l.c., p. 32.

⁶ Mahon, iii. 158, 160.

have nothing to do with a change of government unless Bute's banishment were made a condition precedent.¹

In his papers *Three Years of Buwaihid Rule in Baghdad*, J.R.A.S. 1901, *Abbasid Administration in its Decay*, *ibid.* 1913, *The Vizier Abu'l-Fadl Ibn al-'Amid in Der Islam*, 1912, and *The Tajarib al-Umam of Abu 'Ali Miskawaihi*, *ibid.* 1914 Mr. Amedroz published some valuable matter illustrating the history of this time. These and other *Opuscula* of his, if collected into a volume, would form an honourable monument to the memory of this most conscientious scholar. I ought to add that the title of the whole work was chosen by me. As appears from Mr. R. Lane Poole's admirable maps, the 'Abbasids after two centuries regained their independence. I ought also to pay a tribute to the works of Mr. Guy Le Strange, without which many a topographical and geographical allusion would be unintelligible.

I have to thank the Gibb Trustees for—besides other favours—their kindly reference to this work in the Preface of vol. vi. of their facsimile.

Reference is throughout made to the pages of the Arabic, inserted in heavy type in the translation.

¹ Farrer, p. 14.

INDEX.

Volume i. is quoted without number at the beginning of articles ; volume iii. is quoted as S (Abū Shujā') and H (Hilāl) for the separate portions. F. stands for *al-Faraj ba'd al-shiddah* (Cairo, 1903, 1904). N. for Tanukhi's *Nishwār al-Muhādarah*. Numerals in brackets () mean hijrah dates; *local names.

*Abarqūyah.—Visited by Ibrahim b. Mu'izz al-d., H. 342 ; by Muwaffaq, 347 ; Abu Nasr b. Bakhtiyar there, 349.

'Abartā'i.—See Mohammed b. Ja'far.

'Abbād.—Name for Abu M. Sulaimani Hashimi, N. 251.

*'Abbādān.—Ibn Wasil there (386), S. 270 ; H. 415.

'Abbās b. Ahmad.—Chamberlain of *Ta'i*, S. 153 ; sent against 'Amr b. Khalaf, 191 ; defeats him at Shirajan ; recalled, 192.

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'Abbās b. al-Marzuban.—Overlord of Muqallad, S. 282 ; offended by his deputy, *ibid.* ; defeated and killed by Muqallad, *ibid.*

'Abbās b. Mohammed Abu'l-Haitham.—See Thawabah.

'Abbās b. Shaqīq Abu'l-Faḍl.—Brings head of Makan to Baghdad, ii. 7, 22.

'Abbās b. 'Umar Ghanawi.—Minister of ma'awin in Diyar Mudar dies (305), 56.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn 'Abd al-Salām.—Basrah leader, S. 270.

Abu'l-'Abbās Baghdādī.—Spendthrift in Basrah, N. 98.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Bundār.—Sent by Ibn al-'Amid II. to Rukn al-d., ii. 349 ; collector, killed (392), H. 448.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn Dīnār.—Entertained M. b. Yaqt at Arrajan, 265.

Abu'l-'Abbās Farghānī.—Sufi, N. 243.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn al-Furāt.—Appears to his brother in dreams, 86, 138 ; N. 244.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ispahānī.—See Ahmad b. 'Abdallah.

Abu'l-'Abbās Mālikī.—H. 396.

Abu'l-'Abbās Ibn M. n. Ishāq b. Mutawakkil.—Marries Umm Musa's niece, 83.

Abu'l-'Abbas Ibn Rukn al-d.—ii., 218.

Abu'l-'Abbas Ibn Sābūr Mustakhrij.—Died S. 118.

Abu'l-'Abbas Tamīmī of Rayy.—Wakil of Tuzun ; takes part in deposition of Muttaqi, etc., ii. 72 foll. 179.

Abu'l-'Abbas Tāsh.—Vizier of Nuh b. Mansur, S. 25 ; governor of Jurjan (373), 96, 98.

Abu'l-'Abbas al-Wakil.—S. 258 ; ill-treated by 'Ali b. Ahmad in Basrah, 270 ; released and given office (390), H. 370.

Abu'l-'Abbas Sha'mi.—Slave-dealer, N. 147.

Ibn Abi'l-'Abbās 'Alawi.—Bandit ; his story, H. 439.

'Abd al-'Aziz b. 'Abdallāh Dārīkī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Delegate to Bakhtiyar, ii. 304.

'Abd al-'Aziz b. Ahmad Abu'l-Fath.—Governor of Bamm, H. 376.

'Abd al-'Aziz b. Ahmad Kharāzī Abu'l-Hasan.—Qādi, died (391) H. 402.

'Abd al-'Aziz b. Ibrāhīm Abu'l-Husain.—Called Ibn Hajib al-Nu'man, clerk of Sawad Bureau (351), N. 39.

'Abd al-'Aziz b. M. Kūrā'i.—See Kūrā'i.

'Abd al-'Aziz b. M. Ibn Abi 'Amr Sharābī.—Hajib of Mu'ā, N. 121.

'Abd al-'Aziz Rā'iqi.—Officer of Ibn Ra'iq, 370.

'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yūsuf Abu'l-Qāsim.—In Hamadhan, S. 11. ; minister of 'Adud al-d., 40 ; of Samsam al-d., 96 ; escapes from danger, 97 ; enemy of Ibn Sa'dan, *ibid.* ; Minister, 102 ; conspires against Samsam al-d., 104 ; arrested by Asfar, 105 ; released, 106 ; flies to Ahwaz, 107 ; protected by Mansur b. Khusrah, 108 ; afterwards abandoned ; imprisoned and released, 108, 109 ; arrested, 123 ; released, 172 ; ruins Zutti, 180 ; vizier (381), 187 ; arrested, 201 ; sends message to Abu Nasr, 270.

Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Hāshimī.—Fined, ii. 84.

Ibn 'Abd al-Hamid.—Secretary to Shaghab, N. 120.

'Abd al-Jabbār b. Ahmad.—Qādi, objects to prayer over Ibn 'Abbād, S. 262 ; arrested and fined, *ibid.* ; came to Baghdad (389), H. 340.

'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Ramhurmuzī Abū M.—Mutakallim, with astrologer, N. 269.

'Abdallāh b. 'Abd al-'Aziz Abū M.—Commander of Turks, H. 442 ; vice-vizier, 382 ; in Kirman, 383.

'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. 'Abbās.—Qādi, quoted N. 32.

'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Ahmad b. Abi Bakr Dāssah of Basrah.—Quoted N. 22, 23.

'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Hamdūn.—Plays nard with Mu'tadid, N. 129.

'Abdallah b. Aḥmad b. Hārith b. 'Abbās Jauhari Baghdādī Abū M.—Quoted, N. 15.

'Abdallāh b. 'Ali Jarjarā'i.—Farms *Silh* and Mabarik, 168; takes part in plot against M. b. Khalaf, 169; forges letters, 170.

'Abdallāh b. 'Ali Niffari.—225; deputy of al-Fadl b. Ja'far (325), 368, 404; of Baridi, 409.

'Abdallāh 'Arūs al-Khail.—*Hajib* of Bad, killed, S. 177.

'Abdallāh b. Farajawaihi Abū Bishr.—Clerk of Furat, 10, 11; hides at his fall, 21; negotiates for his return to office, 43, and becomes powerful; visits Hamid under arrest and is permitted to assist 'Ali b. 'Isa pecuniarily, 112; his appearance demanded, 128.

'Abdallāh b. al-Fath.—Hides Abu Aḥmad son of Muktafi, 266.

'Abdallāh b. Ibrāhīm b. Shahrūyah Abu'l-Husain.—Protects treasury of Muqallad, H. 390; clerk of Mu'taman al-d. killed, 444.

'Abdallāh b. Ja'far.—See Ibn al-Waththab.

'Abdallāh b. Jubair.—Chairman of Sawad Bureau, calls attention to Hamid b. 'Abbas, 57; fined, 144; ridicules al-Fadl b. Ja'far in saloon of Husain b. Qasim, 224.

'Abdallāh b. Khaṭīb b. Mubārak b. Maimūn.—Qadi of Mayyafariqin, ii. 388.

'Abdallāh b. Mahdi Bassūyah.—Adviser of M. b. Alyas, ii. 251; stirs his wrath against Alyasa', *ibid.*; attacked by M. b. Alyas's wives, 252; escapes but is killed by Alyasa's clerk, 253.

'Abdallāh b. Mas'fid.—Quoted S. 188.

'Abdallāh b. M. b. Mahrūyah Ibn Abi 'Allān Ahwāzī.—Quoted N. 101; 'Ali b. 'Isa wanted to employ him, 104; his reason for quitting public service, 107.

'Abdallāh b. M. Abū M. al-kātib.—Repeats verse of Saif al-d., N. 134.

'Abdallāh b. M. b. 'Ainūyah Abu'l-Qasim.—Clerk, N. 175.

'Abdallāh b. al-Mu'tazz.—Nominated for Caliphate by M. b. Dawud, 2.; appointed by conspirators, 5, 6; takes fright, 6; capture and death, 8. Takes refuge in house of Ibn al-Jassās, N. 127.

'Abdallāh b. al-Qādir Abū Ja'far.—Born (391), H. 409.

'Abdallāh b. Sa'dān Abū Nasr.—Recommended for appointment, S. 102.

'Abdallāh b. 'Umar b. Hārith Sarrāj Hārithī of Wasit Abū Aḥmad.—quoted N. 54, 167, 187, 268.

'Abdallāh b. 'Uthmān Wāthiqī.—Tries to secure succession to Caliphate, H. 393; his career, 394.

'Abdallāh b. Wahbān Qasbānī of Basrah Abū Sahl.—Governor of Ahwaz for Mardawij, 316, 317; vizier of Washmagir, 317; scourged, ii. 145.

'Abdallāh b. Yahyā Jahrami Abū M.—Qadi, died (392), H. 444.

'Abdallāh b. Yahyā Tabarī Abū Makhlad.—Minister of Mardawij, 316, 318; negotiates purchase for Mu'izz al-d., ii. 53; at his court, 145; envoy from Mu'āwiya to Khorasan, 147; captured by Ibn Abi Shauk on the way home, 156; released, *ibid.*; envoy to Ibn Muhtaj, *ibid.*; arrested and fined after offering Mu'izz al-d. all his wealth (350), 185; courtier of Mu'izz al-d., N. 11, 148; steals his furniture, 149, 150; quoted, 163.

Abdallāh b. Yūnus.—Treasurer of Muttaqi, sent on embassy to Baridi, ii. 13.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—In power of Baridi who demanded money of him, ii. 26.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Abyat.—'Alawid, his verses, N. 51.

Abū 'Abdallāh 'Alawī Mūsawī.—N. 29.

Abū 'Abdallāh cousin of 'Ali b. Tāhir.—In control at Samsam al-d.'s court, S. 119.

Abū 'Abdallāh al-Āmīn.—H. 399; in Bahā al-d.'s service, 430; came to Baghdad, 448; friend of Ibn Mamma.

Abū 'Abdallāh al-Ārid.—See Husain b. Ahmad.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Asad.—Kharaj minister in Mausil, S. 142; in Ahwaz, 164; recovers plundered goods *ibid.*; arrested by Dailemites and dies in prison (379), 171.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Abī 'Auf.—Quoted, N. 44; the vizier 'Ubaidallah b. Sulaiman hid with him and afterwards rewarded him, 164.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Ayyūb Shirāzī al-Kātib.—Died (392) H. 436.

Abū 'Abdallāh Basrī.—Mu'izz al-d.'s deathbed confessor, ii. 231.

Abū 'Abdallāh Baīhānī 'Alawī.—Released and surrendered to M. b. Yaḥyā, H. 346; summoned by Sabur to account for Sharif's estate, 348.

Abū 'Abdallāh Dabbī.—Qādi in Baghdad (386) S. 277; H. 417, 408.

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Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Haitham.—Assists 'Ali b. Tāhir, S. 119.

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Abū 'Abdallāh b. Hārūn Tustarī.—Sufi, his difficulty in learning the Qur'an, N. 178.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Hīrī.—Clerk of Hasan b. Musayyib, puts various persons to death, H. 444-446.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Khalaf.—Sent by Sharaf al-d. to Samsam al-d., S. 119.

Abū 'Abdallāh Mālikī.—His house attacked, H. 447.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Marzūq.—Sent by Muhadhdhib al-d. against Lashkarsitan (380), S. 272.

Abū 'Abdallāh Mausilī.—Vizier in Egypt, S. 185.

Abū 'Abdallāh al-Mufajja'.—Recites poem to Qasim b. M. Karkhi, N. 174.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Mūsā.—Sharif arrested and sent to Fars (369), ii. 399; released (372), S. 81.

Abū 'Abdallāh M. Ibn Abī Mūsā Hāshimī.—Messenger between Muttaqi and Tuzun, ii. 67; obtains Fatwa against Abu'l-Husain Baridi, 79; gives Qahir a gratuity, 81; arrested, 86; sells wheat for a high price (334), N. 160; quoted, 201.

Abū 'Abdallāh the Mustakhrij.—Killed H. 444.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Tāhir.—Vice-vizier, S. 182; arrested and released, S. 199; governor of Basrah, arrested, 252.

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Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn al-Tayyib.—Governor of Nahrawanat, joins Sharaf al-d., S. 127; sent as assistant to Wasit, and arrested, *ibid.*

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn 'Ubaid 'Alawī.—Leads pilgrimage (386), S. 287.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Warām Kūfi.—Mutakallim, quoted N. 207.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Yaḥyā.—Entertains Sabur, H. 411.

Abū 'Abdallāh Ibn Yūsuf Fasawi.—Banker, H. 357.

Abū 'Abdallāh Yūsufi.—Controller of bureau of Umm Musa's estates, 84.

'Abd al-Malik b. 'Alī Saqafī Basrī Abū Ghānim.—Tells ape-story, N. 275.

'Abd al-Malik b. Hasanawaihi.—ii. 415; well-treated by 'Adud al-d., S. 9.

'Abd al-Malik b. Nūh b. Mansūr.—Defeated by Maḥmud Ghaznawi (389), S. 333; H. 432; proclaimed by his brother's troops, 344; defeated near Merw, 345.

'Abd al-Malik b. Nūh b. Nasr.—Succeeds Nūh on throne of Khorasan (342), ii. 155; dies of a fall from his horse (350), 189.

'Abd al-Malik cousin of Nūh b. Mansūr.—S. 93.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān b. 'Abdallāh b. Ahmad b. Bakr.—Quoted N. 58.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān Ibn Abi'l-Hasin 'Alī b. 'Abd al-Malik.—Qadi, captured and ransomed, N. 111.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān b. al-Ash'ath.—365.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān b. 'Isā Abū 'Alī.—Brother of the vizier 'Alī with whom he is arrested (316) 185; put in charge of Nasr *ibid.*; nominated for vizierate (318), 205; 220; summoned to advise Radi, 290; 293; vizier (324) 336; resigns, 338; acts as vizier under Kurankij (329), ii. 18.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān b. Ja'far Shirāzī Abu'l-Fadl.—Secretary of Subkara, brings Laithids captive to Baghdad (297) 16; arrested by him, 18; corresponds with Furat from prison *ibid.* Steward of 'Ubaydallāh b. Tāhir, made his fortune with ice, N. 63.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān b. M. 'Umānī Abū M.—Qadi, ii. 400; envoy to Faṭimid Caliph, 412.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān b. M. Abū Yūsuf.—Secretary of bureau of Queen-mother's estates, called Apostate, 143.

'Abd al-Rāḥmān b. Nasr Sukkārī of Basrah.—Friend of the Baridis, N. 38.

'Abd al-Rāziq b. Hasanawaihi.—Arrested, S. 9.

'Abd al-Razzāq b. Hasanawaihi.—Comes to Bakhtiyar in Wasit, ii. 375, 415.

Ibn 'Abd al-Razzāq Mohammed.—Khorasani general, ii. 117; joins Rukn al-d., 119; 132; made governor of Adharbaijan, 135; defeats Daisam, 136; returns to Rayy, 148.

'Abd al-Salām b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Alī Jubbā'i Abū Hāshim Mu'tazilite doctor, died in Baghdad (321), ii. 400; his funeral, N. 281.

'Abd al-Salām b. 'Umar b. al-Hārith Abū Ahmad.—Quoted N. 281.

Ibn 'Abd al-Salām.—Notable of Basrah encourages Baridi, 364; sent to support Iqbāl, 372; see also Abu'l-'Abbās.

'Abd al-Samad b. al-Mu'adhdhil.—Verses by him, N. 281.

'Abd al-Samad son of Qāhir.—S. 148.

'Abd al-Wahhāb b. 'Abdallāh Khāqānī.—Son of the Vizier Abu'l-Qāsim, hides, 143; fined, 145; his stipend, 154; arrested, 272.

'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Ahmad b. Marwān.—Forced to become ruler of Oman, ii. 216.

'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Chamberlain of Mutī', envoy to Khorasan, ii. 147; 155; to Ibn Muhtaj, 156.

'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Hasan Abū Ahmad.—Controller of charities and Alms, 152.

'Abd al-Wahhāb b. Mā-shā-Allāh.—Killed by Shalmaghani's friend, 123.

Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhāb Abu'l-Qāsim.—Qādi, witnesses oath of Baridi, 385.

Ibna 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—150; see Abū 'Abdallah.

'Abd al-Wāhid b. al-Muqtadir Abū 'Alī.—At battle of Shammasiyah Gate, 235; escapes to Mada'in, 237; 254; designed for Caliphate by relics of Muqtadirites, 251.

'Abd al-Wāhid b. Nasr b. M. b. Makhzūm of Nisibin.—See Babbagha.

Banū 'Abd al-Wāhid.—Family of qadīs in Basrah, N. 50.

*Abhar.—Placed under 'Ali b. Muqtadir, 33; claimed by Ibn Abi'l-Saj, 45; goes with Rayy, 51, etc., offered by Rukn al-d. to Marzuban, ii. 132; H. 453.

'Ābid b. 'Ali.—Dailemite general aids Kurkir, ii. 298; defeats numerous Turks and converts them to Islam, 299; his campaign against Balus, 300; leads mission to Khorasan, 311.

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Abū 'Abs.—Traditionalist satirised, N. 115.

Abzā'ījī.—Dismissed from prefecture of police and fined (343), ii. 157; appointed prefect of police in Wasit (345), 162.

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*Adhanah.—Suburbs of, burned by Domesticus (353), ii. 202.

*Ādhārbājān.—399; 400; M. b. Musafir in power there, ii. 135; revolt of Mustajir (349), 177; 200; flight of Ibrahim b. Marzuban thence, 218; calculation of its possible revenue, 229.

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*'Adhrā.—N. 62; stupidity of, 63.

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'Adi b. 'Abd al-Bāqī Abū 'Umar.—Interprets for Byzantine envoys, 53, 54.

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Ibn Abi 'Adnān Rāsibī.—Officer of Ibn Ra'i, 370.

'Adud al-daulah Fannakhusrah Abū Shujā'.—Son of Rukn al-d. given control of Shiraz after 'Imad al-d.'s death (338), ii. 120, 121; his throne restored by Ibn al-'Amid after Bullaka's rebellion, 166; given title 'Adud al-d. (351), 192; sends fleet to help conquest of Oman (355), 218; attacks M. b. Alyas, 234; Rukn al-d. asks help of him, 233; forbidden to buy horses by Bakhtiyar, 235; his agent given control of Oman, 237; takes Kirman (357), 249; learns the art of government from Ibn al-'Amid, 282; releases Abu'l-Fawaris, 291; sends Kurkir to fight Sulaiman b. M. b.

Alyas, 298 ; attacks Balūs, 299 ; finds fault with Ibn al-'Amid II., 302 ; helps Bakhtiyar against Turks, 303 ; marries d. of Mansur of Khorasan, 311 ; Bakhtiyar's business devolved on him by Rukn al-d., 331 ; his expedition to Iraq, 332 ; reaches Wasit, 338 ; defeats Alptakin, 340 ; tries to make himself ruler of Baghdad, 342 ; arrests Bakhtiyar, 343 ; his difficulties and proposals to Rukn al-d., 348, 349 ; compelled to quit Baghdad, 352 ; 356 ; applies to Ibn al-'Amid II to intercede with Rukn al-d., 362 ; marches again against 'Iraq, 365 ; compels Bakhtiyar to submit, 366-378 ; goes to Takrit to attack Bakhtiyar and Abu Taghib, 380 ; wins battle of Qasr al-Jass, 381 ; takes Mausil, 382 ; given title *Taj al-Millah*, 385 : offers Abu Taghib terms, 391 ; conquers his fortresses, 391-4 ; honours bestowed on him by Caliph, 396 ; orders rebuilding of Baghdad, 404 fol. ; marries *Ta'i*'s d., 414 ; conquers Jabal, 416 ; his illness *ibid.* ; assigns fief to Qarmatians, S. 119 ; his expedition to the Jabal (369), 9. ; arrests Ward, 14 ; his death and character, 39 foll. ; story of slave-girl, 42 ; his monuments in Fars and Khuzistan, 69 ; epitaphs on him, 76 ; H. 421.

'Adud al-d.'s daughter.—*Ta'i*'s nominal wife, S. 20 ; dies at *Sahra* Quay, 298.

'Afīyah Bāqillānī.—Walks on hot iron door, N. 75.

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Afshīn.—Brother of Ibn Abī'l-Sajī governor of Kufah, 19, 175.

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Agents of provincial rulers in Baghdad.—ii. 235 ('Adud al-d.'s), S. 109 (Qarmatians).

Abū'l-Agharr Ibn Shīhāb Taimī.—Holds hot iron in Basrah, N. 76.

Ahmad.—Banker in Darb 'Aun, ii. 188.

Ahmad b. al-'Abbās Abū Bakr.—Brother of Umm Mūsā, 83.

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Ahmad b. 'Abdallāh of Basrah.—Quoted, N. 99.

Ahmad b. 'Abdallāh Ispahānī Abū'l-'Abbās.—Conveys decorations of Muttaqī to Bachkām, ii. 3 ; private secretary to Muttaqī, 15 ; Barīdī's messenger to him, 16 ; vizier to him (331), 38 ; specimen of an incompetent man, N. 114.

Ahmad b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Abbās Khiraqī.—Qāzī, Barīdī's messenger to Muttaqī, ii. 16 ; Muttaqī's to Tuzūn, 70.

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Ahmad b. 'Abdallāh b. Māhmūd al-Mukhtār Abū Ja'far.—Vizier of Marzubān, ii. 34 ; arrested and fined, 36 ; secretary of Daisām, deserts to his enemy Ibn 'Abd al-Razzāq, 136 ; goes with him to Rayy, *ibid.*

Ahmad b. 'Adud al-daulah Abū'l-Husain.—Governor of Fars, S. 78 ; arrested, 79 ; takes title *Taj al-daulah* at Ahwāz (372) *ibid.* ; wins victory *ibid.* ; seizes Basrah, 80 ; arrested (375) *ibid.*

Ahmad b. 'Alī Abū Bakr.—Broker, died (390) H. 347.

Ahmad b. 'Ali Kūfi Abū 'Abdallāh.—Secretary of *Ishaq b. Isma'il Nubakhti*, arrested, 271; secretary to *Ibn Muqlah II.*, 319; after being in *Qararītī*'s employ sent on mission to *Baridi*, 327; represents *Baridi* at *Ibn Ra'iq*'s court, 361, 362; hides, 395; secretary to *Bachkam* (329), 415; quoted 416; at election of *Muttaqi* ii. 2, 3; serves under *Ahmad b. Maimun* after *Bachkam*'s death, 12; hides, 14; reappears and serves under *Ibn Ra'iq*, 22; administers under *Ispahani*, 38; sent with money to *Saif al-d.* at *Wasit* and insulted by *Turks*, 39; sent under escort to *Baghdad*, 40; hides, 41; joins *Saif al-d.*, 44.

Ahmad b. 'Ali Madā'ini.—See *al-Ha'im*.

Ahmad b. 'Ali Qarākhānī.—Succeeds *Bughrakhaqan*, H. 396.

Ahmad b. 'Ali Qunnā'i.—Finance expert in *Wasit*, ii. 26.

Ahmad b. 'Ali Rāzī Abū Bakr.—Delegate to *Bakhtiyar*, ii. 304.

Ahmad b. 'Ali b. Shujā'.—*Shahid* died (390), H. 364.

Ahmad b. 'Ali b. Tughj Ikhshidi Abu'l-Fawāris.—Ruler of Egypt, ii. 256n; defeats *Kafurites*, *ibid.*

Ahmad b. 'Ali al-Wakil Abu'l-'Abbās.—S. 251; visits *Muwaffaq*, H. 433.

Ahmad b. 'Amr Bukhārī Abū Nasr.—*Qādi* quoted, N. 117.

Ahmad b. Badr.—Paternal uncle of *Muqtadir*'s mother, 121; captured by *Abu Tahir*, *ibid.*; released, 139.

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Ahmad b. Buwaihi Abu'l-Husain.—See *Mu'izz al-d.*

Ahmad b. Dāhhāk Salil.—Kills *Dux* at battle of *Apamea*, S. 228.

Ahmad Farrāsh Abu'l-'Abbās.—S. 332; H. 335; informs *Baha al-d.* against *Husain*, S. 167.

Ahmad Ibn Abī Hafs.—Stirrup-holder of *'Adud al-d.*, S. 73; enemy of *Ibn Sa'dan*, 107.

Ahmad b. Hajjāj b. Makhlad.—Visits *Hamid* under arrest, 98.

Ahmad b. Hammād.—Governor of *Takrit* (387), S. 301.

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Ahmad Ibn Abī Hāshim Qaisi Abū Riyāsh.—Verses by him to *Mu-hallabi*, N. 186.

Ahmad b. Husain b. Ahmad b. al-Nāsir 'Alawi Abu'l-Husain.—Died (391) H. 407.

Ahmad b. Husain Abu'l-'Abbās.—Bedmaker, has charge of *Muwaffaq* in the Citadel, H. 428, 435.

Ahmad b. Husain b. 'Abdallāh Jauharī (son of *Ibn al-Jassās*)—Recounts source of his father's fortune, N. 270.

Ahmad b. Ibrāhīm al-Mukhīl.—See *Dabbi*.

Ahmad b. 'Isā Mālikī Abu'l-'Abbas.—Befriends *Wathiqi*, H. 397.

Ahmad b. 'Isā Abū Shākir.—Father-in-law of *Husain b. Mansūr* and clerk to *Hajjāj*, H. 410; clerk of the *Amin*, 448.

Ahmad b. Ishāq Bahlūl.—See *Bahlūl*.

Ahmad b. Ishāq b. Zuraiq.—Sends money to *Khasibi*, 150.

Ahmad b. Ismā'il.—Governor of *Khorasan*, captures *M. b. al-Laith*, 19; murdered (301), 33.

Ahmad b. Isrā'il.—Type of a competent minister, 85 (vizier of Mu'tazz, Tabari, iii. 1694, etc.)

Ahmad b. Kaighalagh (pronounced Kayaghlagh by Mutanabbi).—Mu'nis is told to bring him from Egypt (303), 36; takes over Nasr's command at Sora (316), 183; takes side of Harun in rebellion of (317), 189; governor of Ispahan defeated by Lashkari (319), 211, whom he kills, 213; taken prisoner at Shammasiyah Gate, 236; governor of Egypt, 332.

Ahmad b. Kāmil Abū Bakr.—Qādi, 102; died (350), ii. 184. Misk heard Tabari's Chronicle from him, *ibid.*

Ahmad b. Kashmard.—Captured by Abū Tahir, 121; his miraculous escape, F. i. 180.

Ahmad b. Khāqān.—Conqueror of lower Wasit, ii. 268.

Ahmad b. Khāqān Abu'l-'Abbās.—Prefect of police (321), 266, 268; sent by Ibn Ra'iq to Madhar, 372; defeated and captured but released, *ibid.*; 407; prefect of police (329), ii. 14; chamberlain of Mustakfi, 85; of Muti', 87.

Ahmad b. Laith Abū Mansūr.—Quoted S. 132.

Ahmad b. Mansūr Dāmaghānī.—ii., 208n.

Ahmad b. Masrūr Balkhī.—Governor of Ispahan, 39; sent against Ibn Abi'l-Saj (304), 46.

Ahmad b. M. b. 'Abd al-Hamid Abu'l-Hasan.—Suggested for vizierate (296), 15.

Ahmad b. M. b. 'Abdallāh 'Alawī.—Dies in Kufah (389), H. 337.

Ahmad b. M. Barīdī Abu'l-'Abbās.—Quoted H. 449, 453.

Ahmad b. M. b. Barm Abū'l-Hasan.—Joint vizier to Samsam al-d. (375) S. 102; eunuch, 103; aims at sole vizierate, *ibid.*; arrested by Asfar, 105.

Ahmad b. M. Fasawi.—Hājib of Khwajah b. Siyahjang, discovers secret of Wandarish and bargains for promotion therewith, H. 353.

Ahmad b. M. b. Ja'lān.—Quoted N. 260.

Ahmad b. M. Khorāsānī.—Follower of Ibn Yaqt, N. 94.

Ahmad b. M. Madā'inī.—Quoted N. 54.

Ahmad b. M. b. Maimūn Abū'l-Husain.—Secretary of Muttaqi, manages affairs after Bachkam's death, ii. 11; vizier (329), 12; ceases to be vizier, 15; arrested by Baridi and sent to Basrah, *ibid.*; dies, *ibid.* Quoted F. i. 149.

Ahmad b. M. b. Mu'ammal Abū'l-Fath.—Sent to Kirman by Samsām al-d. (388), S. 312.

Ahmad b. M. b. Abī Mūsā Hāshimī.—Died (390), H. 345.

Ahmad b. M. b. Abū Sa'd.—Secretary of 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 299; conspires against Isrā'il b. Musa, 303, foll.; rescues Abu Ja'far Saimari, 340; sent to rescue Ahmad b. Buwaihi, 354; sent by Rukn al-d. to Baghdad, ii. 143.

Ahmad b. M. Qushūrī.—Secretary of Manjutakin, S. 217; bribed to retire from Halab, 219.

Ahmad b. M. b. Sālih of 'Ukbara.—Examines Ibn Muqlah (318), 208.

Ahmad b. M. b. Sam'ūn.—Inspector of Nahrawanat tells story, 29, 30.

Ahmad b. M. Tawil (the Tall).—Governor of Hisn Mahdi (357), ii. 244. takes charge of Habashi, 246.

Ahmad b. M. b. Zuraiq.—Clerk in employ of *Hamid*, 71.

Ahmad b. Muqbil.—In service of Ahmad b. Nasr, 206.

Ahmad b. Mūsā 'Allāf.—Shahid, dies (390), H. 348.

Ahmad b. Mūsā *Hamūli*.—Companion to Mu'izz al-d., N. 148.

Ahmad b. Musāfir.—Prince of *Tārm*, assassinates 'Ali b. Wahsudhan, 51.

Ahmad b. Nasr 'Abbāsī.—Envoy of *Ta'i* to Sharaf al-d., S. 125.

Ahmad b. Nasr Bāziyār Abū 'Ali.—Attended examination of witnesses against *Hallaj*, 77; sister's son to Ibn al-Hawari, 91; arrested (311), *ibid.*; confidential agent of vizier al-Fadl, 229; with Saif al-d., N. 53.

Ahmad b. Nasr Qushūrī.—Minister of Ma'awin in Ahwaz, arrests Baridis, 205, 206; governor of Basrah, 255; officer of Ibn Ra'iq, 370; his boat sunk, 373; at Dair al-'Aqil, 413.

Ahmad, slave of Ibn Qudaiyah.—248.

Ahmad b. Sa'd Abu'l-Husain.—Finance minister of Ispahan, 60.

Ahmad b. Sa'id.—Clerk, 24.

Ahmad b. Salih Kilābī.—Arab champion under Sabuktakin, ii. 118.

Ahmad b. Sayyāh.—Minister of Kharaj in Ispahan murdered (304), 39.

Ahmad b. Sayyār Saimari Abū Bakr.—Qādi, negotiates marriage and governorship, ii., 176; quoted, N. 56; in Oman, *ibid.*, quoted 100.

Ahmad b. Shabīb Abū Sa'id.—Envoy from Khorasan to Fakhr al-d., S. 98.

Ahmad *Tawil* (the Tall).—Retainer of Musa Fayadah; farms Ahwaz; captured by Nasir al-d., ii. 205.

Ahmad b. al-Tayyib.—His work on Baghdad, N. 65.

Ahmad b. 'Ubaiddallāh Abu'l-Husain.—Shaikh of Mayyafariqin betrayed to Abu'l-Wafa, ii. 389.

Ahmad b. 'Ubaiddallāh b. Mansūr Shirāzī.—Head of diwan al-rasa'il, ii. 340; conspires against Samsam al-d., S. 104; secretary of *Ta'i*, *ibid.*; fined, 107; arrested, 145; released, 147.

Ahmad b. 'Umar 'Alawi.—Brother of M.; favoured and given charge of pilgrimage, ii. 412.

Ahmad b. 'Umar b. *Hafs*.—Merchant, N. 95.

Ahmad b. Yāhyā.—'Alawid pretender with title al-Nāsir died (325), ii. 209n.

Ahmad b. Yāhyā Jalakht.—Clerk of Nubakhti fined, 160.

Ahmad b. Yūsuf b. Ya'qūb b. Ishāq b. al-Bahlūl Tanūkhī Abu'l-Hasan, called Ibn al-Azraq, quoted, N. 24, 58, 68, 77, 80, 81, 94, 126, 133, 136, 156, 165, 168, 171, 201, 209, 242, 244, 246, 249, 270, 274 (361).

Ahmad b. Zairak.—Given charge of Palace by 'Ali b. Yalbaq, 259; arrested, 264.

Abū Ahmad Ibn Husain b. Yūsuf.—Finance officer of Ahwaz, N. 107.

Abū Ahmad son of Muktafi.—Arrested, 226; nominated as Qahir's successor, 262; built into a wall, 266.

Abū Ahmad the Naqib.—See Husain b. Musa.

Abū Ahmad the Physician.—Sent by Baha al-d. to Ibn Ustadhhurmuz, S. 320.

Abū Ahmad Ibn Abī Salamah.—Of 'Askar Mukram quoted N. 172.

Abū Ahmad Ibn Abī Ward.—Quoted, N. 35.

*Al-Ahsā.—173; S. 138.

*Ahwāz.—“Sea-market” tax there abolished by 'Ali b. 'Isa, 28; 187, 188; localities, 206; seized by M. b. Ra'iqa, 295; by Yaqtūn, 301; ii. 124, 162, 172; allocated to pay off Turks, 174, 267; Mu'izz al-d. goes there, 182; gets masons thence, 183, 205, 242, 244, 269, 284; Turks riot there (363), 323; 'Adud al-d. and Ibn al-'Amid II. join there, 337; contract for given to Sahl b. Bishr, 346, 357; S. 108; taken by Tughan, S. 257; 313; Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il there (389), 323; H. 341; Farrukhan there, 415, 456. Its people follow Hallaj, N. 87; its seven districts, 115, 138; Garden of Baridi there, i. 345; ii. 92, S. 165; Hinduwan Bridge there, N. 71.

Ibn al-Ahwāzī.—Small tax-farmer in Antioch misleads Rashiq, ii. 214; his schemes; defeats Qarghuyah, but is captured by Saif al-d., 215.

'Ā'idah bint M. Juhaniyyah.—Poetess, N. 216; deputy secretary to Bachkam and Sabuktakin, *ibid.*

*'Ain Tamr.—175; ii. 338; army sent thither against Dabbah b. M. Asadi, 414.

*'Ain Zarbah.—Raided by Byzantines (351), ii. 190.

Abu'l-'Ainā.—Quoted, N. 12.

Ibn 'Ainawaihi.—Sent by Ibn Muqlah to inquire into finance of Ahwaz, 320.

Ibn 'Aishūnah.—Robber in Baghdad, N. 206.

'Ajīb.—Servant of Nazuk, 138; murdered (317), 195.

Ibn al-'Ajīz Abu'l-Qāsim.—Blinded, H. 442.

Ibn al-'Ajjāj.—'Uqailite executed by Abu Taghlib, ii. 320.

*Ajrān.—Quarter of Rayy, ii. 224.

Ibn al-Akfāni 'Abdallāh b. M. Abū M.—Qādi, ii. 400; in Baghdad (386), S. 277; (390) 348, 372, 395; on Sharqi side, 407.

Al-Akhwas.—See Abu Umayyah.

Al-'Alā b. al-Hāsan Abu'l-Qāsim.—Released by Sharaf al-d., S. 101; his vizier, *ibid.*; favours Fars, 119; sent to Basrah, 123; gives leave for blinding Samsam al-d., 150; his mistakes after Sharaf al-d.'s death, 160; arrests Radi, *ibid.*; goes to Rayy, 163; saves 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yusuf, 173; causes death of Timurtash, 190; arrested by Fulad, but turns tables on him, 200; arrested by Samsam al-d., 216; released, 247; his career and death, *ibid.*; meets Samsam al-d., 260; takes Ahwaz and defends 'Askar Mukram against Abu M. b. Mukram (385), 266; dies there (387) 294, 311, H. 415.

Abu'l-'Alā the Christian.—See 'Ubaidallah b. al-Fadl.

Abu'l-'Alā Husain b. M. Iskāfi.—Maternal uncle of Muwaffaq, whom he accompanies to the Sharif, S. 309; given charge of Treasury, H. 337; farms revenue of Anbar and Hit, S. 55, 269; advises Muwaffaq, H. 368.

Abu'l-'Alā Ibn Hasnawaihi.—ii. 415; arrested, S. 9.

Abu'l-'Alā Ibn Shādhān.—Financial officer in Hadithah, captured, ii. 172.

'Alam.—Stewardess of Mustakfi ; see *Husn*.

'Alamgar.—See *Abu'l-Hasan*.

'Alawids in Baghdad.—In Daizaj Street, H. 336.

'Alī b. al-'Abbās b. Fasānjas Abū M.—Treasurer (350), ii. 188 ; bids his brother hurry home after Bakhtiyar's accession (356), 237, 262 ; dominates Bakhtiyar, 266 ; his brother's deputy, 267 ; cannot pay in full, 269 ; arrested, 284 ; takes refuge with Sabuktakin, 286 ; banished to Wasit, 287 ; to Samarra, *ibid.* ; vizier of Sharaf al-d. (374), S. 101.

'Alī b. al-'Abbās Nūbakhti Abū Tālib.—Agent for sale of Muqtadir's lands, 200 ; for the Queen-mother, 245.

'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Aziz.—See *Ibn Hājib al-Nu'man*.

'Alī b. 'Abd al-'Azīz, cousin of Māfarūkhī.—Arrested, ii. 120.

'Alī b. 'Abdallāh al-Hadhdhā Abu'l-Hasan.—Quoted, N. 215.

'Alī b. 'Abd al-Malik Abu-Hasin.—*Qādi*, N. 111.

'Alī b. 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Urwah Abu'l-Qāsim.—Arrested, H. 442 ; released, 448.

'Alī b. Aḥmad.—Clerk of Qarmatian in Oman, ii. 216 ; rebels against 'Abd al-Wahhāb with help of Zanj, 217.

'Alī b. Aḥmad Abarqūhī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Marshal of Turks, S. 187 ; vizier (381) 201 ; goes to Mausil to help Hajjaj, 240 ; order for his arrest frustrated, 241 ; arrested (382), 246 ; surrendered, 251 ; vizier (383), *ibid.* ; flees, 252 ; negotiates on his return from Marsh to be vizier (385) in vain, 268 ; further negotiations (386) again frustrated, 275 ; acts as vizier, H. 40.

'Alī b. Aḥmad b. 'Alī Nūbakhti.—Sends message to 'Alī b. 'Isā, 324 ; betrays his uncle, 362.

'Alī b. Aḥmad Rāsibī.—Arrests Hallaj, 33 ; died (301), *ibid.* ; his property seized by Mu'nīs, *ibid.*

'Alī b. Aḥmad b. Subh Abu'l-Hasan.—Shahid, H. 408.

'Alī b. Aḥmad 'Umāni.—Clerk of Samsam al-d.'s mother died, S. 102.

'Alī b. Aḥmad b. Yahya.—Clerk, killed by Dailemites, H. 383.

'Alī b. al-Akhzar Abu'l-Qāsim.—Grammarian, N. 246.

'Alī Ibn Abī 'Alī Abu'l-Hasan.—Quoted, S. 73 ; *hajib* of Samsam al-d. 97 ; sent to arrest Husain Farrash, 168 ; leaves Baghdad, H. 389 ; restored to ma'unah of Wasit, 414 ; *hajib* of 'Amid al-J., 439.

'Alī b. 'Amr b. Maimūn Abu'l-Hasan.—Sent to Mu'izz al-d. by Abu Taghlib, ii. 206 ; his secretary, sent to Bakhtiyar, 239 ; negotiates marriage, 283 ; offends Ibn Baqiyah, 316, 320 ; ill-treated by Ibn Baqiyah, 321 ; meets Bakhtiyar at Takrit, 379 ; combines vizierate of Bakhtiyar with that of Abu Taghlib, *ibid.* ; sent by Abu Taghlib to Egypt, 401.

'Alī Arzanānī.—Spy of Fulad, S. 200.

'Alī b. Bishārah.—Bedmaker of 'Adud al-d., S. 49.

'Alī b. Dab'ash Abu'l-Hasan.—Sent against Abu'l-Husain by Samsam al-d. (372), S. 79 ; captured, *ibid.*

'Alī b. al-Fadl Sūlī.—Dailemite officer of Bachkam, banished by him

to Mausil, joins Daisam in Adharbaijan, ii. 31 ; escapes and is made chief of Dailemites there, 135.

‘Ali b. al-Hasan Abu’l-Hasan.—Clerk of M. b. ‘Umar arrested, S. 173.

‘Ali b. al-Hasan b. ‘Allāf.—Shahid, H. 397.

‘Ali b. al-Hasan Baghdādī.—See Abu’l-Husain Ibn Yahyā.

‘Ali b. al-Hasan Hājjī.—N. 145.

‘Ali b. al-Hasan b. Ishāq Abu’l-Hasan.—Sharif’s collector, flees, H. 348.

‘Ali b. al-Hasan Ispahānī Abu’l-Faraj, author of the *Aghani*.—Quoted (xiii. 25), N. 12 ; received 5,000 dinars from Muhallabi, 42 ; quoted, 174.

‘Ali b. al-Hasan Zainabī Hāshimi Abu’l-Hasan-*Ta’i*’s envoy to Sharaf al-d., S. 125.

‘Ali b. Hishām Abu M.—Quoted, 88.

‘Ali b. al-Husain al-Khatīr.—Bedmaker, S. 173.

‘Ali b. al-Husain Maghribī Abu’l-Hasan.—Secretary to Bekjur, S. 208 ; advises him to join the Fatimid ‘Aziz, *ibid.* 211 ; runs away to Raqqah, *ibid.* ; to Kufah, 215 ; to Egypt where he persuades ‘Aziz to attack Halab, 217 ; sent thither as minister, *ibid.* ; is bribed to come away, 219 ; cashiered by ‘Aziz, *ibid.* ; executed by Hakim, 232.

‘Ali b. al-Husain Sharif Murtadā Abu’l-Qāsim.—Pilgrim (389), H. 342.

‘Allī b. al-Husain Qunna’ī.—Betrays M. b. Dawud, 9, 10.

‘Ali b. al-Husain Shirāzī Mushrif Abu’l-Qāsim.—Inspector of bureau, sister’s son to Abu’l-Faraj the vizier, ii. 267 ; governor of Basrah, 295 ; his vindictiveness, *ibid.* ; Jarjarā’ī sent to arrest him, 321 ; arrested but restored to province, 323.

‘Ali b. Ibrāhīm b. Hammād.—*Qādi*, quoted, N. 33.

‘Ali b. Ibrāhīm b. Nāsir al-d.—Killed, S. 179.

‘Ali b. ‘Isā the vizier.—Consulted by ‘Abbas b. Hasan about candidates for Caliphate, 1, 3 ; declines to nominate ; made president of bureau by Ibn al-Mu’tazz, 6 ; flees, 7 ; banished to Wasit, (296), 8 ; pleads vainly for M. b. ‘Abdun ; transferred at his own request to Meccah, 13 ; suggested for vizierate by Mu’nis (300), 25 ; vizier (301), 26 ; corresponds with Qarmatians, 34 ; prays over supposed corpse of Furat, 40 ; offends Umm Musa and is dismissed ; put in charge of Zaidan (304), 41 ; released and appointed helper to Hamid (306), 58 ; monopolises control, 59 ; arrested (311), 88 ; charged with favouring Qarmatians, 105 ; 109 ; given in charge of Shafi’ Lu’lu’i, 112 ; exiled to Meccah and thence to San’ā, 113 ; returns to Meccah, 141 ; made Overseer of Egypt and Syria, *ibid.* ; nominated for vizierate by Mu’nis (313), 142 ; confirmed as Overseer by Khasibi (313), 146 ; vizier (314), 149 ; grateful to any one who plots his dismissal, 170 ; his energetic action after Qarmatian victory, 176 ; desires to resign (316), 184 ; arrested, 185 ; falsely charged with favouring Qarmatians, 186, 187 ; released by Mu’nis (317), visits Ibn Muqlah, 200 ; mediates between Mu’nis and Muqtadir (318), 204 ; acts assessor to the vizier Sulaiman, 205 ; settles Ibn Muqlah’s fine, 209 ; arrested by Mu’nis, 210 ; but released, 211 ; assessor to Kalwadhanī with charge of appeals, 212 ;

deprived by *Husain b. Qasim*, 219 ; sent to *Safiyah* (319) by *Husain b. Qasim*, 220 ; protected by *Harun b. Gharib*, 225 ; nominated for vizierate of *Qahir*, 242 ; excused from mission to Egypt, 257 ; made governor of *Wasit* and Irrigation of Euphrates, 271 ; gives contract to *Baridi* 274 ; summoned to advise *Razi*, 290 ; offered vizierate, 294 ; charged with suggesting revolt to *Nasir al-d.* and banished to *Safiyah* (323), 324 fol. ; suggested as mediator by *Nasir al-d.* 327 ; nominated for vizierate, 336 ; fined, 338 ; awaits *Baridi* (329), and is treated by him respectfully, ii. 14 ; manages affairs for *Kurankij* (329), 18 ; dies (334), 104 ; petitions presented to him, N. 48 ; his friend *Shafi'i*, N. 54 ; exposes *Ibn Muqlah*, N. 28 ; his honesty at an auction, S. 172 ; prefers *Ibn Bahlul* to himself at funeral, N. 127 ; his opinion of *Muqtadir*, N. 136 ; rebuked by *Muqtadir*, N. 139 ; reconciles *Nasir al-d.* to his father, N. 181 ; has revelation, N. 225 ; orders demolition of Heretical Mosque, N. 174 ; N. 104.

‘Ali b. ‘Isā.—Secretary of *Daisam* in lieu of *Nu’aimi*, ii. 149 ; tortured to death, 150.

‘Ali b. ‘Isā the Postmaster.—(386) his advice to *Abu ‘Abdallah al-Arid*, S. 286 ; quoted, H. 439.

‘Ali b. ‘Isā Raba‘i.—The grammarian, ii. 304 ; on a deputation.

‘Ali b. Ja‘far Bātīnī.—Missionary in service of *Daisam*, ii. 31 ; deserts to *Marzuban* and brings him to *Adharbaijan* ; deserts *Marzuban* for *Daisam*, 33, and again *Daisam* for *Marzuban*, 34 ; but on condition of retiring into private life, 35.

‘Ali b. Ja‘far b. Falāh.—Brother of *Abu Tamim* ; besieges *Damascus*, S. 223 ; governor of *Tripoli*, 224 ; *Qusṭ al-daulah*, general of *Hakim*, S. 238.

‘Ali b. Ja‘far Abu'l-Hasan.—Emir elect of the Marshes, S. 90 ; made partner by *Muhadhdhib al-d.*, S. 134.

‘Ali b. Ja‘far Wadharī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Friend of ‘Adud al-d. sent against *Banu Shaiban*, ii., 398 ; dies on the journey, *ibid.*

‘Ali b. al-Jarrāh.—Captures *Manjutakin*, S. 223.

‘Ali b. Juwānqulah.—Officer of *Rayy*, *ibid.* ; deserted to *Marzuban*, ii. 131.

‘Ali b. Kāmah Abu'l-Hasan.—His house in *Rayy*, S. 299 ; viceroy there of *Rukn al-d.*, ii, 137 ; retreats to *Ispahan*, 138 ; sister’s son to *Rukn al-d.* defeats *Bistun*, 176 ; (348) his arrival falsely announced, 226 ; with *Muayyid al-d.* in *Jurjan*, S. 90 ; put to death by *Fakhr al-d.*, 95.

‘Ali b. Khalaf Nīrmānī.—Arrested (311), 92.

‘Ali b. Khalaf b. Tināb.—Farms estates and *Kharaj* in *Shiraz*, and conspires with *Yaqut* (319), 211 ; sends news of ‘Ali b. *Buwaihi* to *Baghdad*, 275 ; leaves *Shiraz* with *Yaqut*, 298 ; his hoards secured by ‘Ali b. *Buwaihi*, 300 ; goes to *Basrah*, 301 ; finance minister in *Mausil*, 326 ; quits it, 329 ; deceives *Yaqut*, 341 ; minister of *Kharaj* and *diyā* ‘in *Ahwaz* for *Ibn Ra‘iq*, 374 (326) ; stays at *Wasit*, 384 ; secretary of *Razi* in service of *Bachkam*, 406 ; fined, 409 ; story about him when governor of *Shiraz*, *Faraj*, ii. 75, 76.

'Ali b. Kujri Abu'l-Hasan.—Dailemite, sent against Banu 'Uqail, H. 419; defeated, 421; retires to Baqitina, *ibid.*

'Ali b. Ma'mūn Iskāfi.—Secretary of Ibn al-Hawari; arrested (311), 92.

'Ali b. Mazyad Abu'l-Hasan Asadi.—Revolts from Baha al-d. to Samsam al-d. (387), S. 295; attacks Qilij but is defeated, H. 340 (389); Muqallad goes against him, 303; joined by Yahya, H. 410; assists Du'aj at Mada'in, H. 420; routed by Hajjaj, 422-4.

'Ali b. Mikāl Abu'l-Husain.—Envoy to Baghdad (389), H. 340.

'Ali b. Mishakī, called Bullakā.—Captured by Rukn al-d., ii. 133; escapes from prison, 149; works for Marzuban, *ibid.*, 150; defeats Daisam, *ibid.*

'Ali b. Mohammed b. Aḥmad Tanūkhi Abu'l-Hasan.—Performs trick with taper, N. 76.

'Ali b. Mohammed Bārizī.—Balusi chieftain, ii. 300.

'Ali b. Mohammed b. Hasan b. Yahyā Abu Mohammed.—Succeeds M. b. 'Umar, S. 347.

'Ali b. Mohammed b. Husain Warrāq Abu'l-Qāsim.—Witness, H. 417.

'Ali b. Mohammed Iskāfi Abu'l-Hasan.—Died (391), H. 392.

'Ali b. Mohammed Jauhari.—'Adud al-d.'s agent, takes letters to Marzuban, ii. 344.

'Ali b. Mohammed Kaukabi the Mu'allim.—Head of Insha Bureau, S. 153; called Kafi, 154; takes Abu Nasr Ibn Ka'b, 157; his punishment, 158; strangles Abu 'Ali b. Sharaf al-d., 162, 164; favours Husain Farrash, 166; ruins him, 168; advises seizure of M. b. 'Umar, 174, 180, 181; causes Ibn Salīhan to be arrested, 181; goes to Basrah, Arrajan, etc., 182; complained of by troops, 187; arrests Khwashadhab, 198; disputes with vizier Abarquhi, 240; orders his arrest, 241; his arrest and death, 243; injures Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq, 282.

'Ali b. Mohammed b. Khirbān Abu'l-Qāsim.—Clerk, N. 102.

'Ali b. Mohammed b. Rauh.—Clerk, 155; agent for Khasibi in Baghdad, 225.

'Ali b. Mohammed Tanūkhi Abu'l-Qāsim.—Deputy of Abu Talib Ibn Bahlul, N. 138.

'Ali b. Mohammed Zuttī.—Prefect of police, executed, ii. 366.

'Ali b. Mu'ammal b. Mimān.—Secretary of Sawad bureau, died (390), H. 345.

'Ali b. Mufarrij.—Bribed by Hakim, S. 237.

'Ali b. Muḥassin Tanukhi.—Cited, H. 394; his house at Basrah Gate, 396.

'Ali b. Muqtadir.—Given ministries of Rayy, etc., 33.

'Ali b. Mūsā Zarrār.—Agent sent by Nuh to 'Imad al-d., ii. 101.

'Ali b. Musayyib.—Made emir of Mausil (386), S. 279; arrested by Muqallad (378), 299; released by his sister's intercession, 301; renews dispute with Muqallad, 302; flies from Mausil, *ibid.*, and agrees to alternate possession with Muqallad, 302.

'Ali son of Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq.—Minister of Ma'unah in Baghdad, H. 38 (389).

'Ali b. Nasr.—See *Muhadhdhib al-d.*

'Ali b. Nasr Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Witness, died (391), H. 408.

'Ali b. Qāsim Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Story told by him to Misk, ii. 275.

'Ali b. Sahl Dauraqi Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Vice-vizier (382), S. 246.

'Ali b. al-Saqr.—Agent of Mu'izz al-d., captured in the Tharthar, ii. 172.

'Ali b. Surkhāb.—Captain of Rukn al-d., who defeats Washmagir, ii. 120.

'Ali b. Tāhir Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Inspector of Saqy al-Furat, S. 173; executed, H. 398.

'Ali b. Tāhir Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Sent by Baha al-d. to Muqallad to negotiate, S. 282; secretary of Samsam al-d.'s mother, S. 107; causes Abu'l-Rayyan's arrest, 118; in control at the Council, 119.

'Ali b. Abī Tālib.—Verses addressed to him by 'Uthman, ii. 336; appears to Qadir, S. 206; in visions, N. 238.

'Ali b. 'Umārah Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Minister of 'Adud al-d., S. 40; marshal of Dailemites, story told of him, 43; quoted, 46.

'Ali b. Wahsudhān the Dailemite.—Minister of Ma'awin in Ispahan (304), 38; incites his retainer to murder Ahmad b. Sayyah, *ibid.*, and 39; returns to Dailemite country, then comes to Jabal, *ibid.*; minister of war in Rayy, etc., 50; assassinated by 'Ali b. Musafir, 51.

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*Bājisrā.—Stage between Wasit and Baghdad, ii. 84.

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Bakhtiyār, Abū Mansūr 'Izz al-daulah, son of Mu'izz al-d.—Named in the Khu'bāh, ii. 115 (337); in Meccah and the Hijaz, 158; appointed emir al-umara, 158 (244); re-appointed by Caliph (348), 176, with title 'Izz al-d.; his marriage, 176; the government surrendered to him by Mu'izz al-d. (350), 182; appointed successor of the latter on his deathbed (356), 231; on his accession made peace with Turks, 232; Rukn al-d. solicits his aid, 233; his mismanagement, 234, 235; protects Hamdan b. Nasir al-d., 256; negotiates peace between Abu Taghlib and his brothers, 256; his treachery to Shirzad, 259; his inability to keep secrets mars his plot against Abu Qurrah, 262; under the domination of 'Ali b. 'Abbas, 266; marries Abu Taghlib's daughter, 283; goes to Wasit (360), 287; to Baghdad, 294; fails in his attack on 'Imran, 302; goes to Wasit, 303; Kufah, 304; Baghdad, 305; demands money of Mutī', 307; swears friendship to Sabuktakin, 315; goes to Mausil (363), 315; being abandoned by Sabuktakin makes terms and quits, 320; returns, *ibid.*; goes to Wasit and Ahwaz, 323; forces struggle with Sabuktakin and Turks, 324, sq.; Shi'ah of Baghdad with him, 328; goes to Wasit, appeals to various persons, 330; besieged by Turks, 332; rejects Sabuktakin's terms, 334; arrested by 'Adūd al-d., 343; released, 352; betrays Sahl b. Bishr and others, 357, 358; claims sovereignty of the empire, 365; defeated at battle of Qashshan, 369; takes refuge with 'Imran, 370; quarrels with Ibn Baqiyah, 371; mad with grief over a captive slave, 372; whom 'Adūd al-d. returns, 373; leaves Wasit for Baghdad, 375; submits to 'Adūd al-d., 378; starts for Mausil, *ibid.*; is induced by Hamdan to attack Abu Taghlib, 371; then is induced to betray Hamdan to Abu Taghlib, 379; defeated at Qasr al-Jass; beheaded, 381 (367); destroys palaces and makes money by the

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Abu Bakr Khwārizmī Mohammed b. Mūsā.—His *fatwā* against suicide, S. 118 ; conceals Shukr, 146 ; studies with 'Isā b. 'Alī b. 'Isā, H. 398 ; guarantees ransom of 'Alī b. 'Abd al-Rahmān, 448.

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Abu Bakr b. Sa'īd b. Hārūn.—Physician, N. 58.

Abu Bakr Ibn al-Sairafi.—Army commander, N. 176.

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Abu Bakr, Brother of Umm Musa.—Intermediary, 21.

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Bakrān b. Balfawāris Abu Shujā'.—Sent to bring Abu 'Alī back, S. 159 ; in Basrah, 168 ; demands death of the Mu'allim, 244 ; courted by Sabur, 252 ; arrests Ibn Mamma, S. 332 ; Baha al-d.'s deputy in Baghdad, *ibid.*, H. 335 ; comes to Wasit, 337 ; died there (391), 397 ; his clerk impaled, H. 419.

Bakrī.—Descendant of Abu Bakr attacks pilgrims in Meccah, ii. 254 (351).

Baktijūr.—Freedman of Mu'izz al-d., ii. 282 ; Turkish commander of water-force of Habashi (357), 244 ; his daughter married to Salar b. Bakhtiyār, 282 ; another to Sabuktakin, 325 ; arrested, *ibid.* ; retained, 329.

Baktüzün, see Tüzün.—(Officer in Yamin al-d.'s army).

Baktüzün.—Officer in charge of Mausil, ii. 204 ; captured by Nasir al-d., 205, 206 ; released, 207, 215.

*Bākusāyā.—ii. 77.

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*Balad.—ii. 204, 205, 206, S. 177.

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Balī, father-in-law of Marzuban b. M. b. Musafir.—Killed, ii. 133.

*Balis Road.—ii. 214; Abu'l-Ma'ali flies thither, 254.

*Balkh.—Ahmad b. Isma'il murdered there, 33.

Balqāsim b. Balhāsan.—Governor of Tabaristan for Mardawij, 276; defeats Makan b. Kaki and Abu'l-Fadl Tha'ir, *ibid.*; abandons Jurjan to Makan at Mardawij's request, ii. 4.

Balsuwar b. Mālik b. Musāfir Kankarī.—Elected chief by Dailemites after Bachkam's death, ii. 12.

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*Baqīnā.—H. 408.

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his ice stores, 374 ; arrested, *ibid.* ; tortured, 376 ; tries to regain vizierate, *ibid.* ; blinded, 377 ; trampled to death by elephants and impaled, 380, 413. (Abu Hayyan in the *Imtā'* states that his corpse was buried after 'Adud al-d.'s death.)

*Baradān.—234 ; ii. 165 ; fortress there, H. 341.

Abu'l-Barakāt, son of Nāsir al-d.—ii. 255 ; sent by Abu Taghlib against Hamdan, 256 ; again, 289 ; killed in battle with Hamdan, 291 ; Jamilah and Abu Taghlib anxious to avenge him, 379.

*Barāz al-Rūz.—H. 403.

Barbahārī Hasan b. 'Ali b. Khalaf Abū Mohammed.—Head of the Hanbalites, arrested and sent to Basrah, 260 ; goes into hiding, 322 ; wishes to execute wailing woman, N. 220 ; mispronounces, 251.

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Bardas Skleros.—See Ward.

*Bardha'ah.—Attacked by Russians (332), ii. 62, 136 ; Daisam goes thither to hunt, 150, 178.

Ibn al-Bārid.—Deserts Mu'izz al-d. and goes to Nasir al-d., ii. 89 ; identified with Ibrahim b. Mutawwaq, 118.

[Ibn al-Baridi.—Buhturi, i. 217 ; has to do with finance of Khuzistan.]

1. Baridi Ahmad Abū 'Abdallāh.—His retort to 'Ali b. 'Isa, 110 ; farmed private estates and managed vizier's fief (315), 152 ; his plans, 158 ; farmed districts of Ahwaz, *ibid.* ; goes to Tustar, *ibid.* ; dismissed but reinstated, 159 ; his energy in carrying out vizier's commission, *ibid.*, 186 ; arrested by Ahmad b. Nasr, 206 ; offers the sum of nine million dirhems to attract Muqtadir's attention (318), 208 ; courts Husain b. Qasim, 220 ; made to pay a sum by Harun and al-Fadl (320), 229 ; at Ibn Qarabah's table, 230 ; arrested by Ibn Muqlah, 245 ; delivered to M. b. Khalaf, 246 ; cajoles M. b. Khalaf, 246, 247 ; restored to his office, 250 ; finances expedition against relics of Muqtadir's army, 254, 255 ; rendered ambitious, 255, 256 ; goes into hiding and his office given to Karkhi, 270 ; reappears and escapes arrest, 271 ; fined, 273 ; his dialogue with the vizier Khasibi, 273, 274 ; sent to Ibn Ra'iq to Ahwaz ; obtains farming of Wasit from 'Ali b. 'Isa, 274 ; goes into hiding again, 275 ; in canals of Ahwaz, 295 ; secretary to Yaqtūn in Ahwaz, 301 ; his operations after death of Mardawij, 302 ; makes peace with 'Ali b. Buwaihi (322), 303 ; rises to power (323), 320 ; successively in Ahwaz, Basrah, and Wasit, 320 ; bribes emissaries of Ibn Muqlah, 328 ; in Ahwaz, 339 ; outwits Yaqtūn, 341, foll. ; makes terms with Radi, 358 ; Ibn Ra'iq's secretary, 363 ; excites 'Ali b. Buwaihi against Ibn Ra'iq, 364 ; defeated by Bachkam, 371 ; jokes in danger, *ibid.* ; flies to Uwal, 372 ; to Shiraz, 373 ; brings Ahmad b. Buwaihi back, his jest with the physician Yuhanna, 380 ; abandons Ahmad at Ahwaz, *ibid.*, 381 ; enters into relations with Bachkam, 385 ; who marries his daughter, 410 ; bids him reconquer Jabal, 411 ; Baridi's treachery, 412 ; is defeated by Bachkamites at Madhar (329), ii. 9 ; after Bachkam's death enters Baghdad, 15 ; takes title vizier, *ibid.* ; is

ejected by Turkish mutineers, 17 ; attacked by Ibn Ra'iq, 23 ; reappointed vizier, *ibid.* ; besieged in Wasit by Saif al-d. (332), 51 ; murders his brother Abu Yusuf, his death (332), 52-58 ; buys land in Ahwaz, N. 104, 107 ; dismissed from ministry there, 138 ; at Siraf, 169.

His Sons :—

- a. 'Abdallah.—Dies (349), ii. 181.
- b. Ahmad Abu'l-'Abbas.—Marries Yaqut's daughter, 345.
- c. Abu Ja'far Fayyād.—Hostage with 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 378.
- d. Abu'l-Hasan Mohammed.—Hostage with 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 378.
- e. Abu'l-Qāsim.—364 ; story about him, F. i. 184 ; is made chieftain after his father by Ya'nis, ii. 60 ; obtains compensation from Tuzun, 79 ; sent envoy to Mu'izz al-d., 86 ; defeated by Mu'izz al-d.'s army, 111 ; his feast of roses, N. 147 ; in Basrah, N. 88.
- 2. Baridi Abu'l-Husain 'Ali.—Sent to Baghdad to negotiate (315), 158 ; administered Furat estates, 158, 273 ; represents his brother and Yaqut at the capital (322), 301 ; joins his brothers at Ahwaz, 360 ; encourages Basrans to fight, 373 ; invades Baghdad and ousts Ibn Ra'iq, ii. 24 (330) ; escapes to Ja'fariyyah, thence to Hajar, with aid of Hajaris endeavoured to take Basrah, but fails and goes to Baghdad, ii. 60, 61 ; executed there (333), 78, 80.
- 3. Baridi Abū Yūsuf Ya'qūb b. Mohammed.—Minister of Kharaj in Ramhurmuz (315), 152 ; Surraq, 158 ; of private estates and *asafil*, *ibid.* ; finance minister of Basrah (319), 223 ; at Ibn Qarabah's table and helps qadi Abu'l-Husain, 230 ; intercedes for Abu'l-Khattab, 253 ; arrested and taken to Palace, 272 ; tortured, 273 ; visits Yaqut, 338 ; encourages Abu 'Abdallah to fight, 348 ; revenue of Sus and Jundaisabur accumulates in his hands, 349 ; farms Basrah and Wasit, 364 ; rebukes his brother for joking in time of danger, 371 ; hides, 373 ; his death (murdered by Abu 'Abdallah), ii. 51-54 ; his system of taxation, 127 ; with Abu'l-'Abbas Shami, N. 147, 170.

Bāris.—Chamberlain of Isma'il b. Ahmad, expected to help in appointment of Mohammed b. Mu'tamid, 4 ; flees to Baghdad, 16 ; governor of Diyar Rabi'ah, *ibid.* ; sent by Ibn Ra'iq to Baghdad, 352 ; chamberlain of 'Imad al-d. goes to help Rukn al-d., ii. 132.

Bāristughān Abu'l-Muzaffar al-Munjib.—Turkish officer, S. 292 ; sent to relieve Mada'in, H. 420.

Bāriz (tribe).—Ravaged Kirman, ii. 300.

Barmecids.—Their liberality, N. 11.

Ibn Barmūyah.—See Ahmad b. Mohammed.

*Barqa'id.—S. 303 ; midway between Mausil and Nisibin, M. ii. 170 : Mu'izz al-d. there, 205 ; S. 55 ; Banu Numair there, 303.

*Barqat Thihmid.—N. 135.

*Barqi.—Fortress of Abu Taghlib, stormed by 'Adud al-d., 392.

*Barūjird.—H. 449.

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*Hadīthah on the Tigris.—Nasir al-d. flies thither, ii. 109; attacked by his officers, 172 (347), 206, 207; Sabuktakin there, 317; Bakhtiyār, 320, 379; S. 175, 342.

Ibn Hadubnā.—Mayor, N. 114.

Ibn Hafs Mohammed Abu Ahmad.—Bakhtiyār's friend, Bureau controller, ii. 284; given Bureau of Abu Qurrah, 289; his house, 306.

Abu Hafs al-Sharik.—Qarmatian enemy of Ibn Sanbar, ii. 55.

Banū Hā'idah.—District of Mausil, H. 445.

Haidarah.—Follower of Hallāj, 79.

Abu'l-Haijā.—See Ibn Hamdan 'Abdallāh.

Abu'l-Haijā Jamaqī.—Executed by Hajjāj, H. 419.

Abu'l-Haijā, the Munāsīh.—See Takhtakin.

al-Hā'im Aḥmad b. 'Alī Abū 'Alī Madā'inī.—Friend of Tanukhī, retains secret under torture, S. 19.

*Hā'ir, The.—159; gifts to residents from 'Adud al-d., ii. 407; its sanctity violated by Dabbah Asādi, 414; H. 342; by Ḥasan b. Thīmāl, H. 427; N. 219, 265.

Abu'l-Haitham, son of the qādi Abu Ḥasīn.—Rescued by Saif al-d. from captivity (355), ii. 220.

*al-Hayiz.—Place near Kufah, 174.

*Hajar.—Abu'l-Qasim Baridi flies thither, ii. 112; its people demand iron of Saif al-d., 203, 213, 217.

Ibn Hājib al-Nu'mān 'Alī b. 'Abd al-Azīz Abu'l-Ḥasan.—Deed found among his papers, S. 125; Caliph's clerk, S. 126 (376); sent to arrest Qādir, S. 147, 153; secretary to Qādir (386), S. 275; employed as intermediary in the matter of the witnesses, *ibid.*; his son secretary to the prince Mohammed Abu'l-Fadl, 304; H. 395.

al-Hajjāj b. Hurmuz Abū Ja'far.—S. 73; Nihrir wished to be surrendered to him, 156; sent with Husain Farrash against Fakhr al-d., 186; goes to Mausil, 239; returns from Mausil (386), 280; makes terms with Muqallad, 282; reconciled to Baha al-d., 283; sent against Muqallad to Baghdad (386), 285, 292; against 'Alī b. Mazyad, 294 (387); Ibn Isma'il advises his being attached to Abu Mansur, 324; chosen to remain in Ahwaz, 326; comes to Shiraz, H. 399; goes to Wasit from Ahwaz, 400, 401; called Qasim Dhu'l-Riyasatīn, 402; secretly comes to Wasit, 410; his answer to Sabur, 411; Sabur's agent, *ibid.*; swears to protect Abu'l-Ḥasan b. Yahya, 412; ordered to arrest Sabur, 413; quits Baghdad for Nahrawan Bridge, 422 (392); defeats Abu'l-Mazyad, 424; goes to Kufah, *ibid.*; the Amin sent to appease him, 437; corresponds with Ibn al-Mausiliyyah, 441; interferes with Amid al-J.'s plans, 443; in Kufah, 447.

Hajjāj b. Yūsuf.—Story about him, 90; tortures inflicted by his order, N. 68.

Ibn al-Hajjāj (poet).—Son of Husain b. Aḥmad, account of his works, H. 403.

Hākim Fātimid Caliph.—S. 221 ; murders Arjuwan, 230 ; his crimes, 233 ; bribes Jarrahites, against pretender 237.

Halab.—Saif al-d.'s capital (347), ii. 171 ; his palace outside it, ii. 192 ; taken by Domesticus (351), 192, 201, 202, 214 ; evacuated by Abu'l-Ma'ali and maintained by Qarghuyah, 254 ; made war with Abu'l-Ma'ali son of Saif al-d., 256 ; Sa'd al-d. there, 404 ; expedition of Bekjur against him (381), S. 209, 216 ; of Manjutakin, 218.

Halabī.—Sufi employed to poison a *qādi* by Khalaf b. Ahmad, S. 193.

Halbah, battle of.—S. 257.

Halbah in Baghdad.—5 ; ii. 24.

Hallāj al-Husain b. Mansūr.—His story, 76, foll. (309) ; told by anachronism (301), 32 ; his tricks, N. 60 ; cause of execution, 83 ; his exposition, 84 ; his dirhems of power, 87 ; his doings in the Mosque of Basrah, 248.

**Halthā*.—At the mouth of Shatt al-Arab, ii. 196.

**Hamadhān*.—Wasif flees there, 52, 102, 119, 148, 193, 214 ; Harun defeated by Mardawij near Hamadhan, 213 ; 'Abdallah b. Wahban governed for Harun, 229, 230 ; assigned by Mardawij, 277 ; tortured by Jil, 398 ; Ibn al-'Amid dies there, 273 ; reduced by 'Adud al-d., ii. 414, 416 ; to be given to Muayyid al-d., S. 10 ; saffron plantation there, 19, 164 ; H. 453.

**Hamath*.—Attacked by Nicephorus (357), ii. 254.

Hamd b. Mohammed Ispāhānī Abu'l-Rayyān.—Deputy vizier to Mu'ahhar b. 'Abdallah, ii. 410 ; to Nasr b. Harun, 412 ; confirmed in this, 416 ; releases Ibrahim Sabi', S. 24 ; arrested, 39, 78 ; released, 107 ; Samsam al-d.'s vizier, 107 (375) ; flatters Qarmatians, 109 ; arrested, 118 (375) ; killed, 134.

Hamdān, son of Nāsir al-d. Abu'l-Muzaffar.—Deserts to Mu'izz al-d., ii. 205 ; goes to Rahbah, 206 ; governor there, comes to Bakhtiyar in Baghdad (288), ii. 254 ; his career, 255 ; tries to rescue Nasir al-d. from Abu Taghlib, 255 ; his wife the daughter of Sa'id b. Hamdan, *ibid.* ; ill-treated after Nasir al-d.'s death, *ibid.* ; flies to Bakhtiyar, who mediates, and sends him to Rahbah, 256 ; is driven thence by Abu'l-Barakat (360), 289 ; he retakes it, 290 ; and goes to Qarqisia, *ibid.* ; kills Abu'l-Barakat in battle, 291 ; is spared by Hibat Allah, 292 ; encourages Bakhtiyar to attack Mausil, 317 ; his castle Mardin, 320 ; not returned to him, 321 ; leads marines against Bakhtiyar but deserts to him, 335 ; is wounded and captured, becomes lame, is released by Alptakin, 336 ; induces Bakhtiyar to attack Abu Taghlib (367), 378 ; is betrayed to Abu Taghlib, 379 ; N. 235.

Banū Hamdān.—See besides the following :—

- Abu'l-'Asha'ir.
- Abu'l-Ma'ali.
- Abu'l-Murajjā.
- Abu'l-Sarāyā.
- Abu'l-Barakāt.
- Abu Firoz.
- Dhu'l-Qarnain.

Harb b. Abi'l-'Alā.
Hibat Allah b. Nāsir al-d.
Husain b. Nāsir al-d.
Ibrahim b. Nāsir al-d.
Mohammed b. Nāsir al-d.
Nāsir al-d.
Sa'd al-d.
Saif al-d.

Ibn Hamdān 'Abdallāh Abu'l-Haijā.—Sent against his brother *Husain*, 15 (296) ; at his brother's exposure, 38 ; arrested, *ibid.* ; released (305), 56 ; custodian of Khorasan and Dinawar-Road, 75 ; subscribed to 'Ali b. 'Isa's fine, 112 ; taken prisoner by Abu Tahir (311), 121) ; released (312), 139 ; champions Mu'nis (315), 160 ; advises destruction of Zubara bridge and so averts defeat (315) 177 ; returns from *Jabal*, 188 ; deprived of government of Dinawar, 191 ; which Mu'nis restores to him, 189 ; fetches *Qahir*, 193 ; defends *Qahir* to the end, 196, 197 ; killed, 198 ; his relations with *Nasir al-d.*, N. 178 ; governor of Khorasan Road, *ibid.*

Ibn Hamdān 'Ali.—Seizes *Diyar Mudar*, 367.

Ibn Hamdan Dāwūd Abu'l-Walid.—Joins expedition against *Qarmatians*, 176 ; favoured by Mu'nis whom he is unwilling to resist, 233 ; dies in battle (320), *ibid.* ; all his sons killed in battle (351), ii. 192.

Ibn Hamdan Husain.—Conspires to dethrone *Muqtadir* and install *Ibn al-Mu'tazz*, 5 ; murders 'Abbas b. *Hasan*, 5 ; flies to *Mausil*, 6 ; given an office through *Ibn al-Furat*, 14 ; goes from *Qumm* to *Baida* and back, 17 ; revolts (303), 36 ; *Ra'i* is sent against him, *ibid.* ; defeats *Ra'i*, but flies from Mu'nis, *ibid.* ; captured by Mu'nis, 37 ; exposed in *Baghdad* and put in charge of *Zaidan*, 38, 233 ; continues his father's revolt and is killed (303), 38 ; a son of his killed in battle (351), ii. 192.

Husain b. Sa'id b. Hamdan Abu 'Abdallāh.—Sent to *Adharbaijan* by *Nasir al-d.*, 404 ; ii. 65 ; to *Baghdad* to rescue *Muttaqī*, ii. 48.

Ibn Hamdan Ibrahim.—Pleads for his brother *Husain*, 15 ; at his brother's exposure, 38.

Ibn Hamdān Nasr Abu'l-Sarāyā.—Decorated, 75 ; joins expedition against *Qarmatians* (315), 176 ; buried alive by *Qahir* (322), 284.

Ibn Hamdān Sa'id Abu'l-'Alā.—Decorated, 75 ; joins expedition against *Qarmatians* (315), 176 ; defends *Hit* (315), 180 ; attacks *Masaffi* troops (318), 203 ; bidden resist Mu'nis (320), 233 ; at battle of *Shammasiyyah* Gate, 236 ; joins *Ibn Muqlah*'s plot against *Qahir*, 262, 263 ; put to death by his nephew *Hasan* (323), 323 ; his daughter married to *Saif al-d.*, ii. 209.

Ibn Hamdawaihi.—See 'Ubaidallah b. *Mohammed*.

Ibn Hamdi.—Robber, licensed under *Tuzun*, ii. 51 ; arrested, 55.

Banū Hamdūn.—N. 144.

Ibn Hamdūn Abū Mohammed.—Quoted, N. 154.

Hāmid b. al-'Abbās.—Farms *Wasit*, 25 ; his debts to the state, *ibid.* ; attacked by *Ibn Jubair*, 57 ; negotiates with *Nasr* for vizierate, *ibid.* ; obtains same, 58, foll. ; is superseded by 'Ali b. 'Isa and

goes to Wasit, his violence against Furat, 61 ; proposes to act as Prince of Princes (311), 85 ; his arrest and death, 94, foll. ; his fine, 240 ; his generosity, N. 14, 24 ; arrests *Hallaj*, N. 81 ; insists on his execution, 83.

Hāmid b. al-Nams.—Officer of Mu'izz al-d., takes Rākbah, ii. 172 ; killed fighting with Saif al-d. (349), 180.

Abu *Hāmid* Isfara'inī *Alīmad* b. Abī Tāhir.—Prays over Ibn *Habbabah* (396), H. 336 ; his own death-date (406), known as *Ustādh*.

Abu *Hāmid*, *qādi*.—Quoted, N. 53.

**Hāmidīyyah*.—382.

Hammād b. Sakir Shahruni.—Head of *Rustaqqiyah*, H. 447.

Ibn *Hammād* Abū *Alīmad*.—Examines Furat, 64 ; fined and killed by *Muḥassin* (311), 93.

Abu'l-*Hamrā*.—Nephew of Ibn Baqiyah, captain of *Shaibān*, ii. 339 ; to whom he flies on Ibn Baqiyah's arrest, 375.

Ibn *Hamūlāh* Abu 'Alī *Auhad* al-*Kūfāt*.—Solicits *Fakhr* al-d.'s vizierate, S. 263 ; joint vizier, 264 ; joint vizier to *Majd* al-d. (387), S 297 ; defeated by *Qābus*, 298 ; returns to *Rayy* ; arrested, 299 ; killed, *ibid.*

Hamūlī Abu 'Alī.—Sent by Mu'izz al-d. to *Muḥallabī*, ii. 197.

Hamūlī's Palace.—Used for government offices, burnt, 389 ; H. 335, 336.

Hamzah b. Ibrāhīm Abu'l-*Khattāb*.—Represents *Isma'il Muwaffaq* at *Baha* al-d.'s court, S. 325 ; friend of Ibn *Maimūn*, H. 399.

Ibn *Hamzah*, the 'Alawid.—Sends Ibn al-'Amid bedding after *Khorasanite* raid, ii. 224.

Ibn *Hanbal*.—His descendant, N. 117.

Hanbalites.—Letter of *Rādi* against them, 322 ; they prevent visit to *Ha'ir*, *Faraj*, ii. 75 ; persecute *Shi'ah*, N. 219 ; build Mosque of *Dirar*, N. 174.

Abu *Hanifah*.—N. 123.

Ibn *Haniqā 'Ubaidallāh* b. 'Uthmān Abu'l-*Qāsim*.—Traditionalist (d. 390), H. 366.

al-*Hannāt*.—See *Alīmad* b. Mohammed *Qummi*.

Harb b. Abi'l-'Alā b. *Hamdān* Abu'l *Haija*.—Deserts to Mu'izz al-d., ii. 206.

Abu *Harb*.—Bakran's clerk, impaled H. 419.

**Harbā*.—Scene of battle between *Tuzun* and *Saif* al-d., ii. 49n.

al-*Hārith* b. *Hilizah*.—His *mu'allaqah*, N. 250.

Abu'l-*Hārith*.—Owner of house in which Ibn *Muqlah* was confined, N. 170.

Ibn al-*Hārith* Abu'l-*Hasan*.—Friend of vizier *Sulaimān*, N. 138.

Hārithī.—See 'Abdallah b. 'Umar.

Hārithī b. 'Abdallah b. 'Umar Abu *Alīmad*.—Sees a dream, N. 226.

Harjam, the *Jilite*.—316.

**Harrān*.—*Hibat* Allah flies thither, ii. 199 ; people decline to fight *Saif* al-d., *ibid.* ; 201, 203 ; decline to receive Abu'l-*Ma'ali*, 254 ; given to Abu *Firas*, N. 110.

Ibn al-*Harrānī* Abu'l-*Husain*.—Witness, H. 348.

Hārūn.—Secretary of *Husain b. Hamdan*, 36 ; sent to Mu'nis, who arrests him, 37.

Hārūn b. 'Abd al-'Aziz of Anbār.—Proselyte of *Hallaj* who changed and wrote against him, 77.

Hārūn b. Gharīb, cousin of Muqtadir.—Employed against food rioters in Baghdad, 74 ; subscribes to 'Ali b. 'Isa's fine, 113 ; supports Abu'l-Qasim Khaqani for vizierate (312), 127 ; recommends that Ibn al-Furat be not tortured, 130 ; examines Muhāssin, 132 ; ordered to scourge Ibn al-Furat, 135, 143 ; affair with his secretary Ibn Shirzad, 164, foll. ; defends Hit against Qarmatians (315), 180 ; sent to join Nasr, 183 ; whose command he takes over, 183, 185 ; quarrels with Nazuk, and has recourse to arms (316), 187, 188 ; expelled from Baghdad (317), but gets no further than Qutrabull, 192 ; whence he returns and hides in Baghdad, 193 ; is defeated by Asfar b. Shiruyah, returns to fight Mardawij who defeats him (319), 212, 213 ; returns to Dair 'Aqul, whence *Husain b. Qasim* summons him (319), 221 ; and supports petition of Mardawij, 229 ; retaliates on Ibn Qarabah, 230 ; unwilling to engage Mu'nis, 234 ; stands firm in battle of Shammasiyyah Gate, 236 ; makes terms with Qahir and is made Ma'awin minister in Mah al-Kufah, etc., 254 ; his revolt and death, 306, foll. ; 'Abdallah b. Wahban his governor of Hamadhan, 317.

Hārūn b. Ilk Bugrākhān.—Favours Wathiqi, H. 393.

Hārūn b. 'Imrān.—Collector, 79 ; for Ibn al-Furat, 112, 128.

Hārūn, son of Muqtadir.—Paid daily by Furat, 42 ; made governor of Fars, etc. (318), 202 ; his apartment given Ibn Muqlah, 245.

Hārūn al-Rashid.—Hoarded more than any other Abbasid, 238, N. 97 ; N. 211.

Hārūn, the Rebel.—Dies and is passed off as Furat (394), 40.

Ibn Hārūn.—Cloth merchant, S. 146.

Hārūni.—Turkish retainer killed (390), H. 365.

Hārūt.—Nick-name of an informer, ii. 83.

Hasan b. 'Abdallāh Fīrūzābādī Abu Sa'd.—Finance agent, S. 142 ; succeeds Sa'd in Mausil, 143.

Hasan b. 'Abdallāh Idajī.—Qādi, quoted, N. 210.

Hasan b. Ahmad b. 'Abd al-Ghaffār Fārisī.—ii. 414.

Hasan b. Ahmad b. Bakhtiyār.—Dailemite officer sent by Bakhtiyār to Ahwaz, ii. 357 (364) ; banished, 358.

Hasan b. Ahmad al-Nāsir Abū Mohammed.—Naqib of the 'Alawids (361), ii. 306n, 309.

Hasan b. 'Ali.—Cited (*Aghani*), N. 12.

Hasan b. 'Ali Tamīmī Abu 'Ali.—Hajib, S. 12 ; governor of Mayyafāriqin, S. 14 ; arrests Bardas Skleros, *ibid.*

Hasan b. 'Ali b. Zaid Munajjim.—Called Ghulam Abi Nafi', Mu'izz al-d.'s governor of Ahwaz, N. 13.

Hasan b. 'Ammār Abū Mohammed.—Officer at *Hakim*'s court, S. 222 ; endeavours to seize government, overthrown by Arjuwan, 224 ; spared, 225, 231 ; killed by *Hakim*, 233.

Hasan Anmātī Abū 'Ali.—Offers money, etc., for vizierate, S. 258.

Hasan b. Bahrām Abū Sa'īd Jannābī.—Qarmañian leader assassinated in Hajar (301).

Hasan Basrī.—His *Kitab al-Ikhlas* cited by Hallaj, 80.

Hasan b. Bishr Abu'l-Qāsim Āmīdī.—Quoted, N. 50.

Hasan b. Bishr Ibn āl-Rā'i.—Convert from Christianity, favourite of Ibn Baqiyah, ii. 358; his career, *ibid*; tortures Ibn al-Sarrāj to death, 359; executes various persons, 366; saves treasure of Bakhtiyār, etc., at battle of Qashshān, 369; arrested, 374; delivered to Kura'i, then taken from him, 375; blinded, 377; killed (372), S. 83; as governor of Nisibin.

Hasan b. F(a)irūzān.—Cousin of Makan, resents death of Makan against Washmagir, ii. 7; leaves Sariyah to join Ibn Muhtaj, whom he attacks, 8; seizes Jurjan, Damaghan, Simnan, etc., and tries to be reconciled with Washmagir, 8; drives Washmagir from Tabaristan, *ibid.*; sends help to Rukn al-d., 132; plans with Khorasan and Washmagir attack on Dailemites, 233; helped by Rukn al-d., 350.

Hasan b. Fannākhusrāh.—Dailemite officer, crosses bridge of Arbaq with Mu'izz al-d. (345), ii. 163.

Hasan b. Abi'l-Faraj Maslamah Abū Muhammed.—The Witness, S. 64; quoted.

Hasan b. Filsār.—Dailemite officer deputed to Ahwaz, ii. 357; his adroitness, *ibid.*; advises Bakhtiyār to hold out, 378; organises a party but is defeated and captured by 'Adud al-d., 382.

Hasan, son of Ibn al-Furāt and Daulah.—Arrested, 58, 96, 112; fined, 144.

Hasan b. Hamd b. Muhammed Abi'l-Rayyān Abu 'Ali.—Son of the vizier; pilgrim (389), H. 243.

Hasan b. Hārūn Abū 'Ali.—Secretary of Ibn Abi'l-Saj, sent to Wasit, 148; displaces Muhammed b. Khalaf, 166; sent by Qahir to fetch 'Ali b. 'Isā, 243; secretary to 'Ali b. Yalbaq, 260; goes into hiding, 264; hunted, 268; tampers with Hujarās and Sajis, 286, 294; governor of Jabal, (330) ii. 26; flees to Baghdad, *ibid.*; respectfully treated by 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Isā, 337; attached to Badr Kharshāni, 338; goes to Wasit and is arrested by Ibn Ra'iq, 351; his life spared, 358; joins Saif al-d. and flees before Tuzun, ii. 44; acts as messenger between Muttaqī and Tuzun, 67; in service of Saimārī's commissariat office, 91; arrested by Hasan b. Muqlah but released with fine, 96 (335); candidate for Secretaryship of Mu'izz al-d. (339), 124; makes agreement with Muhallābī, *ibid.*, N. 29.

Hasan b. Hārūn al-Kātib.—N. 134.

Hasan b. Husain Abū Nu'aim.—Sent to Baghdad as finance minister (388), S. 310.

Hasan b. Ibrāhīm.—Mediates with army in Jurjan, S. 90.

Hasan b. Ibrāhīm Shīrāzī Abū 'Ali.—Controller of Treasury Account, ii. 111, 121; friend of Abza'ījī who advises him to pay no fine, 137; declines and is arrested (350), 184; dies of a bite in prison, 186.

Hasan b. 'Imrān b. Shāhin Abū Mohammed.—ii. 330 ; marries Bakhtiyar's daughter, 336 ; Bakhtiyar's entertainment in his house, 370 ; Mutahhar b. 'Abdallah sent against him, 409 ; breaches the dams, 410 ; compromises, 412 ; plot against him, 413 ; ousted by his brother Abu'l-Faraj, S. 82 (372).

Hasan b. Ismā'il b. Ishāq Abu 'Ali, the qādī.—Companion of Mu'tadid, N. 157.

Hasan b. Isma'il Iskāfi.—Sent to Fars as commissioner (314), 147 ; governor of Anbar, 185 ; envoy from Ibn Ra'iq to Baridi, 358.

Hasan b. Ja'far, The 'Alawid.—Emir of Meccah, assumes caliphate, S. 236.

Hasan b. Kharāmadh.—Daiilemite, deserts to 'Adud al-d., ii. 368.

Hasan b. Makhlad.—Type of a competent minister, 85 ; story of his greed, N. 201 ; original of Barmecide banquet, N. 202.

Hasan b. Mansūr Abu Ghālib.—Takes possession of Kirmān, H. 457.

Hasan b. Marwān Abu 'Ali.—Nephew of Bad, S. 177 ; seizes fortress Kaifa, 178 ; takes Abu 'Abdallah b. Hamdan prisoner, 178, 179 ; makes peace with Basil, 247.

Hasan b. Mi'mān Abū 'Ali.—Captures Saidawi, S. 12 ; agent of 'Adud al-d., 60 ; of Samsam al-d., 125 ; arrested, 126.

Hasan b. Mohammed Abū 'Ali.—Sent to Jurjan as governor, S. 17 (371).

Hasan b. Mohammed Anbārī Abu 'Ali.—Marries Muhallabi's daughter and is his deputy (339), ii. 124 ; quoted, N. 190.

Hasan b. Mohammed b. Mukram Abū Mohammed.—Governor of Kufah, joins Sharaf al-d., S. 127 ; sent to Wasit as governor, *ibid.* ; his mildness in exacting, 128 ; ruins M. b. Ahmad b. al-Zutti, 180 ; made Hajib, 181, 249 ; his arrest ordered, 250 ; governor of Basrah, 251 ; sent to Ramhurmuz, 266 ; takes Arrajan, 267 ; Ahwaz, 268 ; fights against Ibn Ustadhurmuz, 295 ; goes from Arrajan to 'Askar Mukram, 295 ; a " friend " of Abu 'Ali Muwaffaq, 309 ; sent by Isma'il Muwaffaq on an expedition, 317 (389) ; sends amnesty to Farrukhan, 324.

Hasan b. Mohammed b. Nasr Abu 'Ali.—Envoy from Baha al-d. to Abu 'Ali son of Sharaf al-d., S. 162 ; S. 258.

Hasan b. Mohammed Qunnā'i.—Brother of Abu Qurrah, Treasurer (360), 284.

Hasan b. Mohammed b. Sahlūyah Abu'l-'Alā.—Envoy of Fakhr al-d., his representative in Baghdad, 100 ; vizier to Baha al-d., S. 153, 155 ; arrested, 181.

Hasan b. Mohammed Abū M. Tūmani.—Of Basrah, quoted, N. 86.

Hasan b. al-Mundhir Abū Qais.—Qarmatian officer, S. 109.

Hasan b. Musayyib Abū 'Amr.—Tries to arrest his nephew, S. 300 ; succeeds his brother 'Ali in Mausil, 303 ; flies to Zadhan, *ibid.* ; reconciled with Qirwash, H. 391 ; his secretary, 444 ; death (392), 446.

Hasan b. Qātirmiz Abu'l-Husain.—Tortures 'Isa b. Masarjis, S. 280.

Hasan b. Sāhib b. Humaid Shāshī Abu 'Ali.—ii. 208.

Hasan b. Sahl.—His wedding feast, N. 146.

Hasan b. Sahl Dauraqī Abū 'Ali.—In charge of Diwan of Sawad, H. 442.

Hasan b. Thimāl Khafājī Abu 'Ali.—H. 392 ; reaches Sarsar, 421 ; follows *Hajjaj* to Nahrawan Bridge, 422 ; wins battle against 'Uqail, 427 ; quoted, *ibid.*

Hasan b. 'Ubaiddallāh b. Tughj Ikshīdī.—Defeats Qarmatians at Ramlah, ii. 234 ; governor of Ramlah, 256 ; declines to fight his cousin, *ibid.* ; governor of Damascus, 257 ; taken prisoner by 'Ubaidis.

Hasan b. Yūsuf.—Revenue farmer of Ramhurmuz, deserts to 'Adud al-d., 367.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz.—*Qadī* 'l-qudat of Fakhr al-d., S. 263.

Abu'l-Hasan Ahwāzī al-Kātib.—Deputy for Baridi, N. 229.

Abu'l-Hasan 'Alamgar.—Ustadh of Ustadhs, H. 433.

Abu'l-Hasan al-'Arūdī.—See Mohammed b. al-Hasan.

Abu'l-Hasan Aqṣī 'Alawī.—Envoy to Fakhr al-d., S. 255

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn al-Azraq.—See Ahmad b. Yūsuf.

Abu'l-Hasan 'Ali b. *Hasan* Baghdādī.—Starts to repel Qarrad (390), H. 364 ; finance minister in Baduraya, 365 ; see *Abu'l-Hasan* Ibn Yahya ; chief minister in Baghdad, H. 413.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn *Hasan* The Inspector.—S. 101 ; released, dies in Jurjan, 102.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn *Humād* of Basrah.—Creature of Baridi sent with Yaqut from Wasit to Sus, 320.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Ishāq.—Secretary of Mohammed b. 'Umar the Sharif, S. 305 ; collects his revenues, 307 ; quarrels with *Abu'l-Hasan* Ibn Yahya and flies to Shiraz, sent to Baghdad by Sabur as his deputy, H. 410 ; flies to Fars, 450 ; harboured by Baha al-d., *ibid.* ; arrested by Abu Ghalib.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Abi Ja'far of Basrah.—Favours Lashkarsitan, S. 272.

Abu'l-Hasan Karkhi.—N. 242.

Abu'l-Hasan al-Kātib.—N. 218.

Abu'l-Hasan Kurā'ī.—Clerk of al-Fadīl, S. 260.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Ma'mūn.—Hashimi, quoted, N. 15.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn al-Mu'allim.—Deputy of Muqallad, S. 283.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Mukram.—The *qādī*. See Ibn Mukram.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Abī Tālib Ibn Abī Ja'far b. al-Bahlul.—Cited N. 17.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn 'Umar.—See Mohammed b. 'Umar.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Abī'l-Wazīr.—Secretary of 'Ali b. Musayyib, S. 301 ; enemy of Ibn al-Hīrī, H. 446 ; ruins Ibn Masarrah, 447.

Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Yahyā.—Reconciles the Sharif M. b. 'Umar with Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, S. 307, 308 ; Shi'ah appeal to him, H. 307, 399 ; arrested by Sabur, 402 ; quoted by *Abu'l-Hasan* Ishaq, H. 410 ; his arrest by Sabur, 411, frustrated ; Sabur conciliates him, 412 ; demands Sabur's arrest, 413 ; is negligent about it, *ibid.*

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Husain b. 'Ali Maghribi.—Vizier in Baghdad, summoned by *Hakim*, takes refuge with *Hassan b. Mufarrij*, S. 233 ; advises attack on *Yarukhtakin* in Ramlah, 232–235 ; advises execution of *Yarukhtakin*, *ibid.* ; sets *Abu'l-Futuh* up as caliph, 236 ; sent to 'Iraq, 238.

Husain b. 'Ali Nūbakhtī Abū 'Abdallāh.—Secretary of *Ibn Ra'i*q, Kufi offers to separate them and is instructed by *Baridi*, 328 ; *Ibn Muqlah* suggests that *Ibn Ra'i*q send him as agent, 333 ; advises *Ibn Ra'i*q to refuse *Baridi*'s terms, 359 ; ousted by *Ibn Muqatil*, 360, foll. ; vainly endeavours to save *Ibn Ra'i*q from *Baridi*, 361 ; becomes consumptive, 367, 386.

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Husain b. Barkasah.—Slave of *Ibn Kamil*, killed, H. 448.

Husain b. Dayyār.—Hermitage of, where *Yaqut* dies, 347.

Husain b. Duraid.—Uncle of grammarian, N. 250.

Husain, son of *Ibn al-Furat*.—96 ; subscribes to 'Ali b. 'Isa's fine, 112 ; arrested, 126.

Husain b. Gharīb Baqqah.—Lad in Baghdad, N. 94.

Husain b. Haitham Abū 'Abdallāh.—Deputy to 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yusuf, S. 103.

Husain b. Hasan Muayyid al-Mulk Abū 'Ali.—Intercedes for culprits, H. 442 ; deputy of 'Amid al-Juyush, 442.

Husain b. Hasan Abū Tāhir.—Governor of Basrah, flies from fear of *Habashi*, ii. 243 ; his destruction, 293.

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Husain b. Ibrāhim.—Officer in 'Adud al-d.'s army, ii. 244.

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Husain b. Mohammed b. Alyās.—Endeavours to reconquer Kirman, ii. 360 ; captured, 361.

Husain b. Mohammed Anbārī Kātib.—N. 139.

Husain b. Mohammed 'Arūdī.—Died (392) in Anbar, H. 418.

Husain b. Mohammed, The *Hājib Abu 'Ali*.—Governor of Kirman, S. 190.

Husain b. Mohammed b. Mammā.—Arrested by *Bakran b. Balfawaris*, S. 332 ; chief sergeant of *Dailemites* in Baghdad, pleads for *Ibn Rahzadh*, H. 340 ; confirmed in his appointment, 371 ; defends Shi'ites in Baghdad, 388 ; goes to Shiraz and returns to Baghdad, 399 ; arrested by *Sabur*, 402 ; reached Baghdad, 409 ; goes to *Wasit* to meet *Hajjaj* and *Sabur*, 410 ; tries to arrest *Sabur*, 413 ; tampers with *Hajjaj*'s followers, 426 ; written to by 'Amid al-Juyush, 438 ; put in charge of *Dailemites*, 442 ; goes to M. b. 'Annaz, 449.

Husain b. Mohammed al-Mausili.—Confectioner in Cairo punished for an insult to 'Adud al-d., S. 60.

Husain b. Mohammed Qunnā'i.—See *Abu Qurrah*.

Husain b. Mohammed b. al-Rawwād.—Told by Wahsudhan to attack Ibrahim, ii. 180.

Husain b. Mohammed b. Yūsuf Abu 'Abdallāh.—Governor of Darabujird arrested by Muwaffaq, H. 350.

Husain b. Musattar.—Related to King of Dailemites, H. 350.

Husain b. Mūsā Mūsawi Abū Ahmad.—Registrar of Talibis, sent to negotiate peace between Hamdanids (358), ii. 256; dismissed from registry, 306 (361) and becomes enemy of Abu'l-Fadl, 309; administers oath in Mausil, 320; protects brigand, 337; accompanies Bakhtiyar to Kufah, 355; mediates between him and Ibn Baqiyah, 356; envoy from Bakhtiyar to 'Adud al-d. to recover slave, 372; sent back to 'Adud al-d., 375; brings back slave and advises surrender, 376-378; reduces Diyar Mudar, 392; arrested and sent to Fars (369), 399; released (372), S. 81; his fortune restored, 136; trustee for royal bride, 254; negotiates between 'Ali b. Ahmad and Baha al-d., 268; rescues former, 270; favours his vizierate, 275; names Baha al-d. prematurely in Khu'bāh (389), 327; escapes in basket, *ibid.*; his guarantee required by Muwaffaq, H. 430.

Husain al-Muzayyin, The Banker.—Intermediary, H. 459.

Husain b. Nāṣir al-d. Abu 'Abdallāh.—Hostage with Mu'izz al-d. (337), ii. 115; ruler of Hadithah submits to Abu Taghlib, 291; sent by him to Takrit to help Bakhtiyar (363), 333; sent by Abu Taghlib during his flight as envoy to 'Adud al-d., 391; makes terms for himself, *ibid.*; and quits Abu Taghlib for 'Adud al-d., 392; (*cf.* N. 235); goes to Mausil, S. 145, 174; captured by Hasan b. Marwan, 178; captured again and sent to Egypt, governor of Halab and Tyre for Fatimid, 179; sent to Tyre, 226.

Husain b. Qāsim Abu 'Ali The 'Ārid, called *Khafīr*.—Friend of Dabbi betrays him, 450; displaces him as vizier, 451; displaced after 17 months, 452; returns, 453; quarrels with Badr, *ibid.*

Husain b. Qāsim b. 'Ubaidallāh Abū 'Ali, called *Abu'l-Jamāl*.—Muqtadir wants him for vizier (318), 204; is prevented by Mu'nis, *ibid.*; again (319), 212; appointed to a bureau (319), 212; his plot to obtain vizierate (319), 215; vizier, 219; his measures against Mu'nis, 222; miscalculates the revenue, 227; arrested and dismissed (320), 228; sent to Basrah, 228; allured by his brother and sent to Raqqah, 266, on charge of following 'Azraqi doctrine; story of his indebtedness, N. 127; Mu'nis's objection to him, *ibid.*

Husain Sābātī, The *Farrāsh*.—Arrests Muwaffaq, H. 370.

Abu'l-Husain Ibn 'Abd al-Malik b. 'Ali Naqib.—H. 399.

Abu'l-Husain, son of 'Adud al-d.—ii. 346; Samsam al-d. told to conciliate him, S. 99; in Ahwaz, 108; quits it, 121; for Ispahan, 122; tries to seize Ispahan, *ibid.*; death, 123.

Abu'l-Husain Ibn 'Amr.—Enemy of Nahrir, S. 155.

Abu'l-Husain Ibn Abi Shujā' Arrajānī.—Deputy of Ibn al-'Amid II. in Baghdad, betrays his secrets, ii. 354.

Abu'l-Husain Bāhilī.—Despatched by Nasir al-d. to Mu'izz al-d., ii. 213.

Abu'l-Husain Ibn Hājib al-Nu'mān.—See 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Ibrahim.

Abu'l-Husain Ibn Kashkaraya.—Died (389), H. 337; physician, pupil of Sinan.

Abu'l-Husain, son of Mutawakkil.—Nominated for Caliphate but dies too soon (294), 5.

Abu'l-Husain, The qādī.—See 'Umar b. Mohammed.

Abu'l-Husain Ibn Suhail.—Shoemaker, N. 208; quoted, 215, 243.

*Husainiyyah Khabūr.—Place of battle between Bad and Sa'd, S. 85.

Husām al-d.—Title of Muqallad, S. 293.

Husn of Shirāz.—Mother-in-law of al-Fadl b. 'Abd al-Rahman, negotiates caliphate of Mustakfi, changes her name to 'Alam, ii. 75; her life guaranteed by Mu'izz al-d., 85; suspected by reason of her banquet and arrested, 86; blinded and her tongue cut out, 100 (334).

*Huwaizah.—ii. 244, 368.

Ibrāhīm.—Collector for Hamid, 95, 99.

Ibrāhīm b. 'Abbās Sūlī.—Wrote letter about postponement of Nairuz, ii. 407n.

Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh.—'Alawid pretender of Mansur's time, S. 237; defeated in Basrah, 365.

Ibrāhīm al-Agharr.—Court official, S. 69.

Ibrāhīm b. Aḥmad Abū Iṣhāq.—Deputy to Farrukhan, H. 415; acts as vizier in Kirman, H. 383.

Ibrāhīm b. Aḥmad Khorāsānī.—Deserts from Baridi to Nasir al-d., ii. 29; sent for by Ibn Muhtaj to displace Nuḥ, 101; defeated and blinded, 104.

Ibrāhīm b. 'Alī b. 'Isā Abu Nasr.—Caliph's secretary died (350), ii. 184.

Ibrāhīm b. 'Alī Nisābūrī al-Mutakallim Abu Iṣhāq.—Quoted, N. 51.

Ibrāhīm b. Ayyūb.—Clerk of 'Alī b. 'Isā, 150.

Ibrāhīm b. Bābī.—Dailemite, the murder of whose friend causes the Khorasanite riot in Rayy, ii. 223, 224.

Ibrāhīm b. Bathā.—Censor, 75.

Ibrāhīm b. al-Dābī.—Ruler of Dabil, ii. 149; Daisam's prisoner, 151.

Ibrāhīm, The Christian.—Secretary to Ibnā Ra'iq, 218.

Ibrāhīm Dailemsafār.—In service of Sharaf al-d., S. 80.

Ibrāhīm b. Hasan.—Cloth-merchant, N. 161.

Ibrahim b. Hilāl Sābī' Abu Iṣhāq.—Imprisoned (366); released (371), S. 21; cause of his arrests, 22; composes Taji, 23; quoted, 53, 59, 404.

Ibrāhīm b. Hormuz Abū Iṣhāq.—Brother of Abu Ja'far Hajjaj, summoned to lead expedition against Arabs, H. 420; defeated at Bagarma, 421; goes to Nahrawan Bridge, 422, 448.

Ibrāhīm b. Husain Bassāmī Abu'l-Mu'ammar.—Tells story to H. 340.

Ibrāhīm b. 'Isā.—Brother of 'Alī b. 'Isā, N. 25.

Ibrāhīm b. Ismā'il.—Hajib of Bakhtiyar, his envoy to 'Imran, ii. 329; sent to Ahwaz to arrest Sahl b. Bishr, 357; his history, 374; urges Bakhtiyar to defend Wasit, 375; supports scheme of

treachery, 379 ; defeated at Takrit, 380 ; killed at battle of Qasr al-Jass, 381.

Ibrāhīm b. Kaighalagh.—Given office by Ibn al-Furat, 14.

Ibrāhīm b. Kāsak.—Officer of Mardawij joins 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 279 ; made governor of Arrajan, 302 ; in Kirman, ii. 249.

Ibrāhīm b. Khafif.—Head of bureau of outgoings, 262, 266 ; N. 242.

Ibrāhīm b. Marh 'Uqailī.—Helps to defeat Qarmatians, S. 110.

Ibrāhīm b. Marzubān.—Heir after Justan, ii. 166 ; releases his father-in-law Walkin, 167 ; induced to rebel against his brother Justan, 178 ; takes Maraghah, is presently abandoned by his helpers, *ibid.* ; makes terms with his brother, *ibid.* ; joins Wahsudhan, 179 ; afterwards endeavours to fight Wahsudhan's son Isma'il, 180 ; official governor of Adharbajian, 189, (350) ; turned out thence by Abu'l-Qasim b. Mishaki (355), 218 ; goes to Rukn al-d. ; advises Ibn al-'Amid to retire from battle, 224 ; displays valour during Khorasanite affair, 228 ; is wounded, *ibid.* ; reconquers Adharbajian, 229 ; his incompetence, 230, 231.

Ibrāhīm b. Mohammed Dahakī.—Son-in-law of Abu'l-Faḍl, dies in prison, ii. 264.

Ibrāhīm b. al-Mudabbir.—His gifts to 'Arib, N. 131.

Ibrāhīm, son of Mu'izz al-d. 'Umdat al-d. Abū Ishāq.—Born (342), ii. 148 ; receives robe of honour and title (362), 312 ; during attack of Abu Taghlib on Baghdad represents Bakhtiyar, 317 ; his part in plot against Sabuktakin, 326 ; is offered emirate by Sabuktakin, *ibid.* ; is dissuaded by his mother ; on left of 'Adud al-d.'s army, 339 ; arrested by 'Adud al-d., 343 ; released, 352 ; governor of Ahwaz (364), 358 ; sent to secure 'Askar Mukram, 367 ; recalled, escapes from battle of Qashshan, 369 ; gets Ibn al-Ra'i blinded, 377 ; supports 'Ali b. 'Amr's scheme of treachery, 379 ; flies with Abu Taghlib after Qasr al-Jass, 384 ; surrenders at battle of Ramlah, 385 ; S. 21 ; comes to Mausil, Rayy and Abarquyah and returns to Egypt (389), H. 342.

Ibrāhīm b. Muqtadir.—See Muttaqi.

Ibrāhīm Muṭawwaq.—Arab commander of cavalry, ii. 50 ; under Sabuktakin, 118.

Ibrāhīm b. al-Rābandadh.—The Dailemite, helps to overthrow Muttaqi, ii. 73.

Ibrāhīm b. Nāsir al-d. Abū Tāhir.—Abandons Abu Taghlib and comes to Bakhtiyar, ii. 291 ; escapes to Abu Taghlib, 316 ; deserts him at Kafr 'Aqib, 401 ; his pilgrimage (366), 404 ; goes to Mausil (377), S. 145 ; takes it, 174 (379) ; his measures, 175 ; defeats Bad, 176 ; besieges Amid, 178 ; killed by Mohammed b. Musayyib, 179 ; N. 235.

Ibrāhīm b. Simjūr Dawātī Abu'l-Hasan or Abu'l-Husain.—Besieges Ibn Alyas but raises siege, 353 ; captured by Ibn Muhtaj, ii. 102 ; released by Ibrahim b. Ahmad, 103 ; commander of Khorasan army, 360 ; interceded for by 'Adud al-d., S. 25 ; quarrels with Samanids, 27.

Ibrāhīm b. Siyārhai, called Kāsak.—In service of Mardawij, joins 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 279.

Ibrāhīm b. Yūsuf Ibn al-Sarrāj Abū Nasr.—Fined by Abu'l-Fadl the vizier, ii. 309 ; plots for vizierate of Ibn Baqiyah and is made his deputy, 310-313 ; negotiates between Ibn Baqiyah and Bakhtiyar, 354 ; arrested by Ibn Baqiyah and tortured to death, 358, 359.

Abū Ibrāhīm.—Slave of Tanukhi in Antioch, N. 240.

Ice.—Taxed, S. 71 ; story about, N. 63 ; ii. 374.

Idāh.—Work by Hasan b. Aḥmad Farisi, S. 68.

*Idhaj.—301 ; S. 324.

Ibn Idrīs al-Ḥammāl.—66.

Ibn Abi Idrīs.—See Mubarak b. Maimun.

*Ighār.—The Two, 148.

Ikhshīd.—See Mohammed b. Tughj.

Ikhshīdi Troops.—Desert to Abu Taghlib, ii. 403.

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Abu Mansūr b. Marzubān.—Inspector of bureau of both armies, H. 442.

Abu Mansūr, son of Muttagi.—Visits Nasir al-d. with Ra'iq, ii. 27.

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*Mar'ash.—Taken by Byzantines (357), ii. 114.

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Mardāwīj b. Ziyār.—In employ of Asfar b. Shirawaihi, rebels and kills him, 161, 162 ; takes Qazwin, Rayy, and Ispahan, 162 ; (killed by Turks, 163) ; defeats Harun b. Gharib (319), 212 ; legitimated as governor of East (320), 229, 265, 275 ; takes Tabaristan and Jurjan, 276 ; gives appointments to deserters, 278 ; plots against 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 279 ; true account of his death, 310 ; his plans of conquest and restoration of the Persian Empire, 316 ; his cruelty, 379 ; treatment of his vizier Abu Sahl, ii. 145 ; N. 156, 157.

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*Mārdin, fortress of.—Assigned to Hamdan b. Nasir al-d., ii. 319 ; surrendered to Abu Taghlib, 320, 321.

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Ibn Ma'rūf Mohammed b. 'Ubaidallāh b. Ahmad Abu'l-Husain.—Qādi in Baghdad (386), S. 277 ; (d. 390), H. 388 ; narrator, N. 58.

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Ma'rūfiyyah.—(Corps) in Jilan, ii. 177; H. 381; in Baghdad, 388.

Mārūt.—Nickname of an informer, ii. 83.

Marwān, The Umayyad.—A fancier of jewels, ii. 60.

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Marzubān, son of 'Adud al-d. Abū Kālijār.—See Samsam al-d.

Marzubān, son of Bakhtiyār I'zāz al-d.—B. (349), governor of Basrah (357), ii. 247; marries Bukhtakin's daughter, 282 (360); defies 'Adud al-d., 344 (364); "I'zaz al-d." (364), 354; at Ubullah, helps his father after battle of Qashshan, 369; flies to Wasit, 370; flies with Abu Taghib after Qasr al-Jass, 384; takes refuge with Alptakin, and deserts at battle of Ramlah, 385.

Marzubān b. Khusrah.—The Jilite, envoy of 'Ali b. Buwaihi to his brother Ahmad, 356.

Marzubān b. Mohammed b. Musāfir.—Helps Wahsudhan to seize their father's fortress Samiran, ii. 32; a Batini, *ibid.*; protects 'Ali b. Ja'far, who organises attack on Daisam, his deputy tries to defend Barda'ah against Russians, 62; his expedition against Rayy (337), 115, 118; detailed account, 131, sqq.; escapes, 148; arrests and flies from Daisam, 151; dies (Ramadān, 346), 166.

Marzubān b. Shāhfiroz Abū Kālijār.—Sent to Basrah by Baha al-d., S. 257; to Ahwaz, 211.

Marzubān.—Deputy of governor of Khorasan, 20.

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*Māsabādhān.—25, 148, 193, 254, 306.

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Ibn Māsarjis Abū'l-Abbās.—Vizier (386), S. 283; offers money to get Abū 'Ali Ibn Isma'il into his power, 283; sent from Wasit against 'Ali b. Mazyad (387), S. 294; joins Muqallad and flies to Baṭīhah, 295; vizier, H. 370.

Ibn Masarrah Abū'l-Qasim, The Poet.—Ruins Ibn al Hiri, H. 446; killed, 447.

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*Mashhad of Ghari.—ii. 355; 304, 407.

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*Mashhad of Kūfah.—H. 348; Sharaf al-d. buried there, S. 151.

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Masīḥī Abū 'Amr.—Flies from Nasir al-d. to his brother Abu 'Ali in Wasit, ii. 39 ; leaves Baghdad for Wasit after the appearance of Saif al-d., 43 ; arrested by Tuzun, 44.

*Mas̄kin.—Tomb of Mus'ab b. Zubair there H. 340.

Mas̄lamah b. 'Abd al-Malik.—Endowed research, 119.

Ibn Mas̄lamah.—His land raided by Khorasanites, ii. 228.

Mas̄rūqān, Canal.—382 ; 301 ; at 'Askar Mukram, 379, 380 ; ii. 367 ; repaired by Hasan b. 'Ali Munajjim, N. 13 ; S. 267.

*Massīhah.—Besieged by Domesticus (353), ii. 202, 208 ; offers tribute to Nicephorus, 210 ; taken by him, 211 (354).

*Matārā.—372 ; ii. 11, 59, 269, 413 ; S. 159, 168.

*Mausil.—Abu'l-Haija made governor of, 193 ; Hasan b. 'Abdallah there, 323, 324 ; its revenue, ii. 56 ; revenue with other provinces, 115, 176, 174 ; taken by Tahir, 109 ; Mu'izz al-d. gets masons thence, 183 ; makes an expedition thither, 204 (353) ; terms of farming, 206, 283, 319 (S. 273) ; taken by 'Adud al-d., 382 ; the property of Nasir al-d., 384, 391, 394 ; administered by Abu'l-Wafa, 395 ; Abu'l-Mutarrif, governor S. 83 ; under 'Uqail, 179 ; taken by 'Uqail, 240 ; Muqallad governor, 293 ; localities, H. 445 ; half of revenue transferred to Marh, 446.

*Mauzah.—Name of house in Mashra'at al-Saj, assigned to Baridi II., ii. 115n.

Ibn Mawātah.—Cuffed a man, S. 59.

Ibn Māwazand Abu'l-Fadl.—Deputy to Ibn Ustadhhurmuz (390), H. 370.

Ibn Mayyādah.—Quoted, N. 125.

*Mayyafāriqīn.—Nasir al-d. retires thither from Nisibin, ii. 171 ; again, 204 (353, 211 ; 199, 200, 208) ; Domesticus plans attack, 213 ; Abu'l-Ma'ali flees thither, 254 (357) ; battle there, 312 (362), 384 ; its capture, 388 ; Bad there, S. 83, 86 ; H. 440.

Mazābili Abū 'Abdallāh.—Ascetic in Antioch, N. 275.

Banu Ma'zammah.—Employ Zajjaj, N. 134.

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Mazīyyah.—Slave-girl of Bakran, H. 419.

*Mazrafah.—Near Baghdad, Saif al-d. encamps there (331 near end), ii. 43.

Measures.—*Karah*, H. 418 ; *Tillis*, S. 219.

*Meccah.—Attacked by Qarmatians (317), 201 ; duty in abolished by 'Ali b. 'Isa, 28 ; Khutbah to Rukn al-d. there, ii. 158 ; flood in a valley, 181 ; goods sent thither by 'Adud al-d., S. 57 ; S. 277.

*Medinah.—Gifts from 'Adud al-d. to Ashraf there, ii. 407.

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*Merv.—S. 333 ; H. 344 ; Abbasid propaganda began there, 345.

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Miqdād b. Zahmān.—Killed by Mohammed b. 'Annaz, H. 340.

Ibn al Miqdād.—His epitaph on 'Adud al-d., S. 75.

*Mirbad.—Quarter of Basrah, burned (311), 95.

*Mirbad Street.—In Basrah, N. 38.

Ibn Mirdās.—Farms revenue for 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 300.

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Ibn Mishakī Abu'l-Qasim.—Turns Ibrahim Salar out of Adharbaijan, ii. 218 (355) ; fines Wahsudhan, 219 ; goes with him to Dailemite country, *ibid.* ; drives Ibrahim out of Adharbaijan, 220.

Miskawaihi Ahmad b. Mohammed b. Ya'qub Abu 'Ali Ustādh.—Names himself, 310 ; ii. 136 ; associates with Muhallabi, 146 ; heard Tabari's Chronicle from Ahmad b. Kamil, 184 ; present at a scourging, 184 ; at examinations, 185 ; at entertainment of Ibrahim by Rukn al-d., 218 ; saves Ibn al-'Amid's library, 224 ; visits Adharbaijan, 231 ; quotes Ibn al-'Amid, 272 ; accompanies him against Hasanawaihi, *ibid.* ; companion of Ibn al-'Amid seven years incessantly, 275 ; employed to remove treasures from Ardumusht, 291, 393 ; accompanied Ibn al-'Amid from Rayy in (364), 338 ; hears story from Mohammed b. 'Umar Alawi, 354 ; his doings at Ardumusht, 393 ; pleads for Tashtam with 'Adud al-d., 394 ; copies the Taji, S. 23.

Misma'i or Masma'i 'Abdallāh b. Ibrāhīm.—Minister of Ma'awin in Fars (Shiraz), 20 ; dismissed, 26 ; again in office, 140 ; conquers Qufs (313), 146 ; his dispute with Karkhi, 147, 151 ; dies in Nubandajan, 157 ; revenue-farmer of Fars and Kirman (319), 154, 240.

*Mismārān.—Place near Ubullah where Abu Yusuf Baridi's house was, ii. 53, 60 ; taken by Saimari, 112 ; Muhallabi quarters there, N. 39.

Mispronunciation.—*Shin* for *sin*, N. 117 ; Nabataean, 224 ; 78.

*Miyānij.—Frontier of Rayy, 401.

Mohammed, The Prophet.—Date of the Cave, H. 341 ; appears in dreams, N. 87, 222, 239, 246.

Mohammed b. 'Abbād.—Summoned by Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, S. 284 ; his friend Munāh, 315.

Mohammed b. 'Abbās b. Fasanjas Abu'l-Faraj.—President of Bureau, arrested (350), ii. 185 ; pro-vizier after Muhallabi (352), 198 ; commands expedition to Oman, 217 ; conquers country, 218 ; recommended for continuation in office by Mu'izz al-d., 234 ; quits Oman, 237 ; plots to become vizier, 240 ; draws up financial memoir, 241 ; persuaded to remain as secretary, 242 ; accompanies his rival to Wasit, 243 ; vizier (359), 260 ; makes friends with Abu Qurrah, 263 ; exacts money from Abu'l-Fadl by torture, 263 ; his dispute with Abu Qurrah, 265 ; goes off to Wasit, 267 ; attempts to seize Khaqan's property, is outwitted by him and by Abu Qurrah, 268 ; arrested in Ahwaz, 269 ; sent under guard to Basrah, 284 ; summoned to Wasit and fined, 285 ; sent to

Baghdad, *ibid.* ; takes refuge with Sabuktakin, *ibid.* ; Bakhtiyar swears never to re-appoint him, 286 ; ultimately banished to Samarra, 287, 311 ; vizier, his arrest, N. 215.

Mohammed b. 'Abbās, Gilanite Prince.—Gives his daughter to Ibn al-Wathhab, S. 304.

Mohammed b. 'Abbās Abū Ja'far.—Son of vizier, goes to Samanids, 5n.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh, The 'Alawid Pretender.—365 ; ii. 347.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh Abu'l-Faḍl.—Quoted, N. 169.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh b. Ayyūb Qattān Abū 'Umar.—Son-in-law of Mohammed b. Nasr, etc., S. 64.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh Fāriqī.—Sent to Basrah by Furat (299), 34 ; sent against Sabuk to Adharbaijan but defeated (407), 50 ; minister of Ma'awin in Basrah (311), 105 ; negotiates release of prisoners with Abu Tahir (312), 109, 165.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh b. Hasan.—Pretender of the year, 145 ; S. 237.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh Ispahāni.—Friend of Sabuktakin, ii. 284.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh Ibn Akhī Mīmī Muḥaddith.—H. 371.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh.—See Ibn Sabr, the *qādi*.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh b. Mohammed b. Shahram.—See Ibn Shahram.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh b. Sukkarah Hashimi Abu'l-Hasan, N. 258.

Mohammed b. 'Abdallah b. Tahir.—Sees prophet in dream, N. 224.

Mohammed b. 'Abd al-Rahmān Baghdādī Ibn Qarī'ah Abū Bakr.—Officiated at marriage of *Ta'i* to Bakhtiyar's daughter, ii. 355 ; *qādi*, N. 59 ; died (367).

Mohammed b. 'Abd al-Samad Abu Tāhir.—Chief of police charged with execution of *Hallaj*, 81 ; dismissed, 83 ; attached to Yaqt in Fars (319), 211 ; minister of Ma'awin in Kirman (315), 157, 341 ; in Baridi's service, taken prisoner, ii. 29.

Mohammed b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb.—See *Jubbā'i* Abu 'Ali.

Mohammed b. 'Abd al-Wāhid Hashimi Abu'l-Hasan,—*Qā'i* ; poet, N. 51 ; quoted, 14 ; 150, 157 ; dismissed from *qādi*-ship of Basrah (356), 185.

Mohammed b. 'Abdān Ahwāzī.—Agent of Ibn Baqiyah, joins Marzuban, ii. 345.

Mohammed b. 'Abdūn Abu'l-Hasan.—Companion of the vizier 'Abbas b. Hasan, 2 ; joins party of Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 5 ; president of *Zimam*, 6 ; hides, 7 ; but is dismissed and arrested ; banished to Ahwaz, 8 ; waylaid, arrested, fined, and executed, 13 ; (his father son of Makhlad, *Buht*, ii. 46).

Mohammed b. 'Abdūs Jahshiyārī Abū 'Abdallah.—Agent of Ibn Muqlah arrested, 269.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Abu'l-Faḍl.—Marshal of Dailemites, S. 187.

Mohammed b. Ahmad b. 'Allān Abu'l-Hasan.—The marshal, came from Fars to Baghdad (390), H. 374 ; assaulted by Turks, 387, 398 ; returns to Shiraz, 401.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Jushāmī.—Narrator, N. 69.

Mohammed b. 'Ali.—The Khazin, demanded by Dailemites, S. 250.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Ziyār Abu'l-Faraj.—General of Samsam al-d. takes Ahwaz, S. 253.

Mohammed b. Ahmad b. Mohammed Busrī Abū 'Abdallāh.—ii. 208 ; at *Ta'i*'s court, S. 142.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Ibn al-Bayyi' Abū 'Ali.—Represents Ibn al-'Amid in absence, ii. 272 ; gains influence with Rukn al-d., 274.

Mohammed b. Ahmad b. Bisṭām Abu'l-Husain.—Son-in-law of Hamid, 72 ; fined and tortured by Muḥassin, 93 ; story about him with Furat, F. i. 177 ; who calls him Abu Ja'far.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Fārisī.—Name taken by Hallaj, 77.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Ibn al-Hawārī Abū Mansūr.—See Ibn al-Hawari.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Jarjarā'i.—Vizier's deputy, assaulted by soldiers, ii 298 ; dismissed and fined, *ibid.* ; secretary to Sharmazan, 309 ; plots Abu'l-Fadl's ruin, 310 ; deputy vizier to Ibn Baqiyah, 313 317 ; oppresses people of Mausil, 320 ; dies under fining (363), 323.

[Mohammed b. Ahmad Khūmīnī.—Governor of Ahwaz at time of Ruz-bahan's revolt, deserts to him, Ibrahim Sabi' 38.]

Mohammed b. Ahmad Qalansuwah.—Controller of the Army, 152.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Qarārī'i.—Quoted, N. 178.

Mohammed b. Ahmad b. Sa'īd 'Askarī.—Quoted, N. 188.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Sarīfīnī Abu Ghālib.—Agent of Ibn Baqiyah in Wasit ; executes Jarjara'i, ii. 323.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Turah.—Farmed Baduraya in (345), N. 65.

Mohammed b. Ahmad Zutti.—Minister of Ma'awin in Baghdad arrested, S. 189.

Mohammed b. 'Ajlān.—Prodigy, N. 66.

Mohammed b. 'Ali Bazaufāri.—Receives Hamid at Wasit and is tricked by him, 103, 104.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Khalaf Abū 'Abdallāh.—Messenger between Samsam al-d. and Sharaf al-d., S. 118 (375).

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Khalaf Abu 'Abdallāh Nīrmānī.—Agent of Badr b. Hasanawaihi in Hamadhan, H. 454.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Khalaf Abū Ghālib.—Compromises with Muwaffaq, S. 308 ; made his deputy, 328 ; lends money to Baha al-d., 331 ; stays with Muwaffaq when deserted by others, H. 370 ; released and made deputy to Ibn Ustadhhurmuz, 371 ; advises commission to Kirman, 383 ; his competence, *ibid.* ; deputy to Ustadhhurmuz, 400 ; seizes goods of Farrukhan, 414 ; sent to Naiband, 416 ; to Siraf, 433 ; offended with Muwaffaq, 434 ; vexed with Abu'l-Hasan Ibn Ishaq, 456 ; and arrests him, murders him, 457 ; arrested, 458 (395).

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Ḥasan Marīnī Abu'l-Husain.—Chief registrar (389), H. 337.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Hudhud.—Chamberlain, etc., killed (389), H. 337.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Laith.—Captured by Ahmad b. Isma'il (298), 19.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Qāsim Abu'l-Husain.—The marshal, representative sent to Fakhr al-d., S. 94.

Mohammed b. 'Ali Qunnā'i.—Follower of Hallaj arrested, 79.

Mohammed b. 'Ali.—Retainer of Rashid, nominated for command of Bachkam's Turks, 331.

Mohammed b. 'Ali Samarī Abu'l-Faraj.—Vizier of Mustakfi (33), ii. 78 ; arrested and fined, 80.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Shāhīyah Abū Bakr.—Qarmatian leader, goes to Kufah in interest of 'Adud al-d., ii. 370n.; intimate of Mu-kassīn Tanukhi, S. 19; announces proclamation of Samsam al-d., in Oman, S. 100; arrested, 102; escapes execution, 107; representative of Qarmatians, 109.

Mohammed b. 'Ali b. Siyājik.—Secretary of Abarquhi, quoted, S. 241.

Mohammed b. Amirawaihi Majari.—Scout of Muwaffaq, H. 367.

Mohammed b. Abī 'Amr Sharābī.—Chamberlain of Muti', ii. 339.

Mohammed b. 'Annāz Abū'l-Fath al-Hajib.—Killed Zahman and his son, H. 340; guardian of Dashkarah, 341, 403; *Hajjaj* appeals to him, 422; joins him, visited by Ibn Mamma to obtain his allegiance to 'Amid al-Juyush, 449; does so, *ibid.*

Mohammed b. Bahr Abū Muslim.—Assigned finance of Ispahan, 60.

Mohammed Ibn Abī Bakr.—" Uncle of the Believers," N. 88n.

Mohammed b. Darband.—Generalissimo at Basrah, ii. 344.

Mohammed Dawātī.—H. 405.

Mohammed b. Dāwūd b. al-Jarrāh.—Companion of the vizier 'Abbas b. Hasan, 2; prefers Ibn al Mu'tazz for Caliph, 2; conspires to dethrone Muqtadir in his favour, 5; made vizier, 6; hides, *ibid.*; betrayed by 'Ali b. Husain Qunna'i, 9, 10; and executed (296); related to Sulaiman b. Hasan, 15; his work the *warraqah*, 9n.

Mohammed b. Dēwadādh.—Ibn Thawabah his agent, 22.

Mohammed b. al-Fadl b. Humaid Saimari.—Teacher of Tanukhi, N. 172.

Mohammed Farrāsh.—(The bedmaker) sent to blind Samsam al-d., S. 149.

Mohammed b. Firōz.—Retainer of Ikhshid, accompanies Muttaqi from Raqqah, ii. 69.

Mohammed b. Fasanjas al-Himār.—Mistake for 'Ali b. 'Abbas, ii. 283n.

Mohammed b. Haitham Abū 'Abdallāh.—Arranges revenue of Nahawand and Hamadhan, S. 11.

Mohammed, The Hajib.—Retainer of the qadi 'Utbah, scourged, ii. 184.

Mohammed b. Hamd b. Hamdan Wāsitī Abu'l-Hasan.—Deputy of Baridi, 274.

Mohammed b. Hasan, the faqīh.—His death mourned by Rashid in Rayy, N. 211.

Mohammed b. Hasan Abū Bakr.—Governor of Burdashir, S. 197.

Mohammed b. Hasan b. 'Abd al-'Aziz Hashimi Abu Bakr.—Takes part in election of Muttaqi, ii. 2; his rudeness to 'Ali b. 'Isa, N. 48; arrested in the year (350), *ibid.*

Mohammed b. Hasan Abu'l-Fath.—The *Hajib* sent to *Hajjaj* by the Mu'allim, S. 241.

Mohammed b. al-Hasan al-'Arūdī.—Employed in an attempt to arrest Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, S. 285; acts as deputy vizier, 285, 292; arrested by Qirwash, H. 409.

Mohammed b. Hasan Wāsitī.—Qadi of Wasit (391), H. 398.

Mohammed b. Hasan b. Qāsim Abu 'Abdallāh.—Son of the 'Alawid Da'i, captured by Tuzun (332), ii. 78; leaves Baghdad secretly (355), 207; collects a force and defeats Washmagir's officer; takes title Mahdi, 209; puts on wool, 216; defeats Washmagir

and summons 'Iraq to Jihad, 216 ; in Bagdad, (351), N. 40.

Mohammed b. Hasan b. Sahl.—See Shailamah.

Mohammed b. Hasan b. Sālihān Mansūr, the Vizier.—Released Sharaf al-d. (374), S. 101 ; his vizier, *ibid.* ; summoned to Ahwaz, 123 ; minister in Baghdad (377), 137 ; his character, 138, 140 ; opposed Khwashadhab, 144 ; releases Abu Mansur Shirazi, 147, 155 ; declines vizierate, 246 ; but is made joint vizier (382), *ibid.* ; resigns, 251 ; vizier, represents Baha al-d. in Bagdad (386), 278 ; pilgrim (389), H. 340.

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Mohammed b. Husain Ibn Rāshid Abu'l-Husain.—Chief registrar (*nāqib al-nuqabā*), S. 334. ; arrests Ibn al Mausiliyyah, H. 441.

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Mohammed b. Ibrāhīm.—Attached by Marzuban to 'Ali b. Ja'far, ii. 33 ; captured by Rukn al-d., 133.

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Mohammed b. Ishāq b. Kundājīq.—Chief of garrison at Basrah attacked by Qarmatians (299), 33, 34 ; see also Ibn Kundaj.

Mohammed b. Ishāq b. al-Munajjim.—Singer, died (391), H. 401.

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Mohammed b. Ja'far b. Hafs.—President of Bureau, 129.

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Mohammed b. Khalaf b. Waki'.—*Qadi*, arrested in connexion with conspiracy of *Ibn al-Mu'tazz*, 7; fined, 8; his humble origin, N. 161.

Mohammed b. Mākān.—Sent to help *Rukn al-d.* by *Hasan b. Fairuzan*, ii. 132; against him, 138; attacks *Ispahan*, 159; defeated and captured by *Ibn al-'Amid*, 160; wounded and cuffed, 161.

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Mohammed b. Mūsā al-Khāzin.—Sent to *Fakhr al-d.* by *Samsam al-d.*, S. 100.

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Mohammed b. Mūsā Sālikī.—Governor of Antioch, deserts, taking with him the treasure, to Byzantines, ii. 221.

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Mohammed, son of *Mu'tamid Abū 'Abdallāh*.—Designed for Caliphate by 'Abbas b. *Hasan*, but dies too soon, 4, 5.

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Mohammed b. al-Qādir Abu'l-Fadl.—Receives visits at the age of 5, S. 303.

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Mohammed b. Tughj.—The Ikhshid, minister of Ma'awin in Egypt, 332 (324), 366; visits Muttaqi in Raqqah, ii. 67; invites him and Ibn Muqlah to Egypt, 68; dies (334), 104, 108, S. 331.

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Mohammed b. 'Ubaidallāh Abu 'Ali.—Leader of pilgrims, is killed in engagement with Egyptians, ii. 158.

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Mohammed b. *Yanal*, The Interpreter.—Advises Bachkam to be contented, 375 ; goes with him to Ibn Muqatil, 376 ; sent to 'Askar Mukram ; defeated, 378 ; defeated by Ibn Ra'iq, 407 ; defeated at the *Jabal*, 415 ; scourged, *ibid.* ; brought from Wasit and made chief of police, ii. 12 (329) ; goes into hiding, 14 ; conciliated by *Abu'l-Hasan* Ibn Muqlah, 43 ; flies to Wasit, 43 ; in charge of Baghdad for Tuzun, 45 (331) ; plots to get *Muttaqi* away, 47 ; visits Saif al-d. and is murdered, (332) 55.

Mohammed b. *Yaqūt Misri*.—Arrested, 144.

Mohammed b. *Yaqut Bāhili*.—Prefect of police (318), 202 ; takes part in exile of *Masaffi* troops (318), 203 ; burns Ibn Muqlah's house, 203 ; censor (319), 209 ; loses censorship, 209 ; visits *Harun b. Gharib*, 225 ; commands *Hujaris* for *Muqtadir* (320), 234 ; urges *Muqtadir* to remain in Baghdad and fight *Mu'nis*, 235 ; last to leave the field, 236 ; makes for Ahwaz, 254 ; assumes command, *ibid.* ; becomes unpopular, 255 ; makes terms with *Yalbaq* and returns to Baghdad, 256, 257 ; persecuted by Ibn Muqlah, 259 ; flies to *Arrajan*, 265 ; which he leaves for *Ramhurmuz*, *ibid.* ; and defeats *Qarmatians*, 280, 284 ; declines authority of Ibn Ra'iq, made minister of *Ma'awin* for Ahwaz, *ibid.* ; appointed governor of *Ispahan*, *ibid.* 287 ; summoned to be chamberlain, 295 ; goes to *Wasit*, *ibid.* ; holds that office, 305 ; ousts vizier, *ibid.* ; defeated by *Harun b. Gharib* at *Nahrabin*, but succeeds owing to death of latter, 309 ; falsely boasts of having plotted death of *Mardawij*, 310 ; arrested, 318, foll.

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Mohammed b. *Yazdād*.—Ibn Ra'iq's war minister in *Basrah*, 364 ; defeated by *Baridi*, 369.

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Ibn al-Mu'allim.—See 'Ali b. Mohammed Kaukabi.

Ibn al-Mu'allim.—Deputy of Muqallad, S. 282.

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Abu'l-Muammal, son of Muwaffaq Abu 'Ali.—Called Rabib al-Ni'mah, H. 348 ; granted his estates, 371.

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Mu'āwiyah.—Arab tribe, ii. 214.

Mu'ayyad.—See Abu'l-Fatḥ Adhutakin.

Mu'ayyid al-d. Abū 'Ali Rukhkhaji.—Arranges fief for Muwaffaq, S. 324.

Mu'ayyid al-d. Buwaihi Abu Mansūr, son of Rukn al-d.—Evacuates Ispahan, ii. 159 ; brought back by Ibn al-'Amid, 160 ; comes to Baghdad to ask for Mu'izz al-d.'s daughter, 167 ; governor of Ispahan at time of meeting (365), 363 ; given title, 221 (355) ; finds fault with Abu'l-Fatḥ's arrogance, ii. 302 ; builds palace in Ispahan, 363 ; does homage to 'Adud al-d., 364 ; Fakhr al-d. with him, 415 ; replies submissively to 'Adud al-d., 415 ; given Hamadhan and Nahawand, S. 10 ; appointed to Jurjan and Tabaristan, 15 ; attacks Astrabad, 16 (371) ; defeats Qabus, 17 ; reinforced, 28 ; reestablished himself in Jurjan, 90 ; death (373), 90 ; plans cut short by death, 91 ; death of his son, 123 ; 262.

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Ibn al-Mudabbir.—Clerk of Mufarrij, poisons him, S. 239.

Mudar tribe.—Faction of in Basrah, ii. 369 ; wins, 370.

Mufaddal Abu'l-Ghanā'im.—Son of Muhallabi, secretary to Marzuban b. Bakhtiyar, ii. 247.

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Muhallabi Hasan b. Mohammed Abū Mohammed.—(Tabari iii. 1745, mentions a Mohammed Muhallabi of Basrah, who favoured the Khabith), steward of Abu Zakariyya of Sus, 382 (326), attached to 'Ali b. Ja'far b. Marzuban, ii. 34 ; in service of Mu'izz al-d., 84 ; deputy of Saimari, whom he advises, 116 ; made secretary of Mu'izz al-d. and keeps bureau of Sawad out of clutches of Ibn Fasanjas, 124 ; makes agreement with Hasan b. Harun ; reforms finance of Basrah, 128 ; is defeated by 'Imran b. Shahin, 129 (339) ; Misk's authority for his vizierate, 137 ; defeats ruler of Oman at Basrah, 143, 144 ; is scourged by Mu'izz al-d., 145 ; restored to office ; defends his nonchalance, 146 ; receives title vizier (345), 162 ; retires from Ahwaz before Ruzbahan, 162 ; advises against employment of Takin Jamdar, 171 ; skilfully disposes of Ruzbahani Dailemites, 173 ; remains in Mausil, then returns to Baghdad, 174, 175 ; gives his daughter to 'Abbas b. Husain Shirazi, 181 ; reconciled to Sabuktakin, 182 ; builds Mu'izz al-d.'s palace, 183 (350) ; examines various persons to extort money for Mu'izz al-d.'s palace, 185, foll. ; leaves Baghdad for conquest of Oman (352), 196 ; dies (—3 Sha'ban, 352), 197 ; N. 10 ; scene at his palace, 23 ; his liberality, 38, 41 ; arrests rioters (350), 48 ; an adage of his, 58 ; beaten by order of Mu'izz al-d., 70 ; his daughter married Abu'l-Fadl, 134 ; his feast of roses, 147, 148 ; tells stories of Shibli, 173 ; his letter to Tanukhi's father, 208 ; Abu'l-Hasan Ahwazi one of his deputies, 229.

Muhassin b. 'Ali Tanukhi.—ii. 414 ; preacher at wedding of 'Adud al-d. dismissed, S. 18 (371) ; imprisoned Wathiqi, H. 394.

Muhassin (al-) Abū Ahmad, son of Ibn al-Furāt.—Arrested, 57 ; tortured, 65 ; intrigues for his father's restoration, 87 ; decorated, 91 ; his excesses as inquisitor, 93 foll. ; his house bought by Harun b. Gharib, 164 ; N. 47.

Muhassin b. Hasan Abū Nu'aim.—Confirmed in appointment, H. 371 ; governor of Wasit, H. 443.

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Muhayya'.—Officer at Mausil, ii. 206.

Muhriz.—Chamberlain of Muhallabi, captured in *Hadithah*, ii. 172.

Muhtadi.—Caliph, ii. 16, 258.

Ibn al-Muhtaj Ahmad b. Mohammed Abū 'Ali.—Khorasanite general; helps Makan b. Kaki, 276; enters Rayy, slays Makan and defeats Washmagir, ii. 3; and Makan at Ishaqabad, 6; takes Rayy, *ibid.*; defeats Takin Shirzadi (334), 84; goes against Rukn al-d., but meanwhile his master Nuh conspires with 'Imad al-d. against him, 100, 101, 102-4; ousts Nuh for Ibrahim; sent to help Washmagir, 154, but is offended by the latter; makes peace with Rukn al-d. (342), 155; cashiered by Nuh, and enters service of Rukn al-d. again, *ibid.*; secures appointment to governorship of Khorasan, 156; is defeated by Bakr b. Malik and goes back Rukn al-d. with whom he enters Jurjan, 158; dies of plague in Rayy (344), as also his son, 161.

Muhtasib.—See Censor.

Mu'in al-d.—See 'Imran b. Shahin.

Mu'izz, The 'Ubaidid.—ii. 257.

Mu'izz al-d. b. Buwaihi Ahmad Abu'l-Husain.—At battle of Istakhr (322), 298; restores order in Shiraz, *ibid.*; sent to Kirman, 352; attacks Ibn Alyas in Bamm, 353; proceeds to Jirift, *ibid.*; makes terms and violates them; loses his hand, etc., 355; defeats Ibn Alyas, and routs 'Ali b. Kallawaihi, 356; is sent with Baridi to conquer 'Iraq, 357; 377, foll.; defeats Bachkam at Arrajan, 378; goes to 'Askar Mukram, 379; to Ahwaz, 380; defeated by Tuzun, occupies Wasit, ii. 55 (332); takes Baghdad, 84, (334); arrests Mustakfi and makes Muti' Caliph, 86; evacuates Baghdad, 89; defeats Nasir al-d., 92, 93; his ruinous finance, 97; takes Basrah, 112 (335); has Muhallabi scourged, 145; his violence described, 146; named in Khu'bah at Meccah and in Hijaz, 158; suffers from Priapismus, 158; goes to fight the rebel Ruzbahan (345), 162; defeats him by personal bravery, 163; his ready tears, 164; his popularity, 165; repairs canals, *ibid.*; plans expedition against Nasir al-d. (347), but first sends remonstrances, 169; accepts apology, 170; but presently (347) takes Mausil, his expedition, 171-173; vainly writes to Kafur for tribute, 172; his foolish policy with Dailemites and Turks, 173, 174; his illness (350), 182; goes to Ahwaz, *ibid.*; his expedition to Mausil (355), 204; returns, 207; expedition to Wasit, 217, and (356) Ubullah, *ibid.*, 231; appoints Bakhtiyar successor, repents of his crimes, 231; dies, *ibid.*; leaves 400,000 dinars, 238; disapproved Ibn Baqiyah, 285, 316; his ghost appears to Rukn al-d., 351; builds palace in Hausam, 416, 355; anecdote with Saimari, N. 54; his palace, 70; scourges Muhallabi, 70; liked to be asked to pardon, 71; 148; S. 98; origins, N. 151; his siege of Baghdad in (334) 161.

Mujaddar.—Turkish retainer killed (390), H. 361.

Ibn Mujāhid Ahmad b. Mūsā Abu Bakr.—Examines case of new readings, 285.

al-Mukhtār b. Maḥmūd Abu Ja'far.—See Ahmad b. 'Abdallah.

Mukram Ibn Abi Bakrān.—Quoted, N. 30.

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Ibn Mukram Abu'l-Qāsim The 'Adl.—Agent for sale of land, 103 ; ii. 183.

*Mukran.—350 ; high road to Khorasan, 350 ; conquered by 'Abid b. 'Ali, ii. 299 ; N. 56.

Muktafi (Caliph).—Did not punish his vizier for Qarmatian outrage, 124 ; hoarded against emergencies, 181 ; saved a million dinars yearly, 241 ; his illness, 2 ; and death, 3 ; willed Caliphate to Muqtadir, 3 ; his moderation, N. 140, 141 ; bargains with Jauhari over gems, 262.

*Mulaisa.—Fortress of Abu Taghlib stormed by 'Adud al-d., ii. 392.

*Mu'lathāyā.—ii. 27.

Mules' Meat.—Eaten in emergencies, ii. 4.

Mumlih.—Kitchen master of Mu'izz al-d., ii. 285.

Munāh, The Kurd.—Friend of Mohammed b. 'Abbad, helps Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, S. 315, 319.

Abu Munakhkhal.—With followers of Kafur, ii. 257.

al-Munāsih.—See Takhtakin Jurjani.

Mu'nis Aflaki.—Sent by Ibn Ra'iq to Baghdad, 351.

Mu'nis the Muzaffar, Abu'l-Hasan, The Eunuch.—Stays with Muqtadir at time of first revolt, 6 ; sent to aid Subkara against Laith b. 'Ali (297), 17 ; takes Laith, is faithful to Subkara, 17 ; incurs enmity of Furat, 19 ; suggests 'Ali b. 'Isa for vizierate (310), 25 ; advises seizure of Rasibi's property, 32 ; sent for to deal with Husain b. Hamdan (303), 36 ; negotiates with him, 37 ; defends 'Ali b. 'Isa, 43 ; sent against Ibn Abi'l-Saj (304), 46 ; is defeated by him in Sarat and flees to Zanjan, 47 ; defeats him at Ardabil and brings him to Baghdad (307), 49 50 ; undertakes ransoming of prisoners, 55 ; sent to Egypt (308), 75, 107 ; receives title Muzaffar, 76 ; intercedes for Ibn Abi'l-Saj, 82 ; caliph's messmate (310), 84 ; defeats the Byzantines, 115 ; banished to Raqqah, 116 ; summoned to deal with Qarmatians, 122 ; takes part in examination of Ibn al-Furat, 135 ; wishes to spare him, 137 ; in Wasit whence he is summoned, 142 ; supposed plot of Muqtadir against him, 160 ; returns from Takrit (315), 165 ; goes to Raqqah in campaign against Abu Tahir (316), 182 ; returns owing to rumour about Harun b. Gharib, 188 ; rebels (317), 189 ; enters Baghdad with army, 192 ; dethrones Muqtadir and puts Qahir on throne, 193 ; surrenders Muqtadir to soldiers who restore him, 198 ; deputy to prince Abu'l-Abbas as governor of the West (318), 202 ; routs Masaffis at Wasit, 203 ; intercedes for Ibn Muqlah, 209 ; revolts owing to dispute with Yaqut (319), 210 ; protects 'Ali b. 'Isa, 220 ; demands dismissal of Husain b. Qasim 221 ; and arrest of Muflih, 222 ; being refused makes for Mausil, 222 ; defeats Hamdanids, and takes Mausil, thence attacks Baghdad, and defeats Muqtadir, 233 ; appoints Qahir unwillingly, 242 ; becomes disaffected to Qahir, 259 ; arrested and executed (321),

264, 268 ; weight of his brain, 268 ; his palace occupied by Ibn Ra'i^q and Bachkam, 396.

Mu'nis.—White eunuch in Cairo, S. 61.

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Ibn Rā'iq Mohammed Abū Bakr.—Jointly with his brother prefect of police (317), 202; dismissed (318), 202; joint chamberlain, 211; seized money meant for vizier, 219, 225; makes for Ahwaz, 254; made governor of Basrah and deserts M. b. Yaqt, 256; employs Baridi, 274; seizes Ahwaz, 287; evacuates half Wasit for Yaqt, 302; quarrel between the two, 318; invites Bachkam and his Turks, 332; stops sending money to capital (324), 332; offers himself for emirate (324), 333, 343; his offer accepted, 350; his disputes with Baridi to 368; was partly successful, 372; goes to Basrah, *ibid.*; defeated by Tahir the Jilite and escapes to Ahwaz, 374; goes thence to Wasit, *ibid.*; departs for Baghdad, 379; betrayed by Ibn Muqatil, 422; flies from Bachkam to 'Ukbara, 440; is joined by Bachkamites in Syria (329), ii. 19; summoned by Muttaqi, 20; demands emirate in Baghdad, *ibid.*; massacres Dairemites, 22; flies from Baridi to Mausil and is murdered by Nasir al-d., 25-27; with Kafur's followers, ii. 257n.

*Rāmhurmuz.—Subkara and Mu'nis meet there, 17; Mohammed b. Yaqt goes there, 265; troops of Mardawij arrive there, 301; evacuated by Buwaihid officer, 302; state prisoners interned there, ii. 111, 112, 113, 114, 246, 367; treasure stored there, S. 80, 121, 253, 266, 326.

*Ramlah.—Sold to the Ikhshid by Ibn Rā'iq, 414; people migrate there from the frontier, ii. 203; attacked by Qarmazians, 254; Kafurids go thither, 257n; Ikhshidids defeated there by 'Ubaidids, *ibid.*; battle there between Egyptians and Alptakin, 385; Daghfal there, 402; battle, (1 Safar, 371) 403; S. 222; taken by Mufarrij, 235.

*Ramlān.—Between 'Askar Mukram and Tustar, S. 269.

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*Raqqah.—Mu'nis sent thither, 116; again (316) against Abu Tahir, who departs, 182; *Husain* b. Qasim sent there, 267; Muttaqi goes there (332), ii. 49, 55; dearth there, 203; Saif al-d. removes

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Raqqah Shammāsiyyah.—ii. 21, 90 ; N. 70.

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al-Rashid (Harun).—N. 124.

al-Rāshid Billāh.—Title of pretender *Abu'l-Futuh*, S. 236.

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*Rashidiyyah.—235.

Rashiq al-Aisar.—Takes Ibn Muqlah to Shiraz, 229.

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*Rayy.—Placed under 'Ali b. Muqtadir, 33 ; invaded by Ibn Abi'l-Saj (304), 45 ; under Wasif, 47 ; under Akhu Su'luk Aḥmad b. 'Ali (307), 50 ; under Wasif, 51 ; put in charge of ruler of Khorasan (314), 149 ; under Dailemites, 161 ; under Washmagir, 278 ; seized by Rukn al-d., ii. 7 ; evacuated, 100 ; attacked by Ibn Qaratakin, 116 ; by force from Khorasan, 159, 218, 222 ; Khorasanite raiders there, 213, 230, 233, 274, 303, 333, 334, 350 ; placed under Rustam b. Fakhr al-d., S. 312 ; H. 342, 438 ; N. 211.

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*Rūdhbār.—Scene of battle between Rukn al-d. and Ibn Qaratakin (340), ii. 140.
Ruhailah bint Musayyib.—Wife of Ja'far b. 'Ali b. Maqn reconciles Muqallad and 'Ali, S. 301.
Rukn al-daulah Hasan b. Buwaihi Abū 'Ali.—First in service of Makan b. Kaki, 275 ; goes to Kazarun and defeats an army sent by Yaqut, 281 ; hostage with Mardawij, escapes after his death, 315 ; comes to Wasit, 411 ; when Washmagir was occupied with Ibn Muhtaj seizes Rayy, ii. 4, 5, 8 ; marries Hasan b. Fairuzan's daughter, ii. 8 ; receives title Rukn al-d. (334), 85 ; attacked by Ibn Muhtaj (332), 100 ; evacuates Rayy, re-enters it and occupies, *ibid.* ; Jabal, 108 (335) ; invested with government of Khorasan, 117 (337) ; *amir al-umara* (338), 120 ; defeats Arab and Turkish mutineers, 129 ; enters Hamadhan, *ibid.* ; at Shiraz after 'Imad al-d.'s death, 137, 138 ; his dream, 142 ; defends Rayy from Tabrak against Ibn Muhtaj (342), 154 ; accepts peace proposals against advice, 155 ; defeats Washmagir and drives him from Tabaristan and Jurjan, *ibid.* ; makes peace with Marzuban and allies himself to him, 156 ; secures for Ibn Muhtaj governorship of Khorasan, 156 ; receives Ibn Muhtaj after his defeat and takes him to Jurjan, 158 ; Khuṣbah to him

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Ibn Rundaq.—See Faris.

*Rusāfah.—Queen-mother's tomb there, 193, 260 ; iron doors removed thence for Mu'izz al-d.'s palace, ii. 183 ; 'Ali b. Mazyad retires thither, S. 304 ; judge there, H. 272.

Rusāfi.—Name of material, S. 123.

Russians.—Their attack on Bardha'ah, ii. 62, foll. ; Basil and Constantine apply for aid to them, S. 116 (375).

Rustabāsh.—Deserts from Ahmad b. Buwaihi to Baridi, ii. 37 ; conspires against Abu'l-Qasim Baridi, 61 ; killed, *ibid.*

Rustam b. Ahmad Abu'l-Hasan.—Clerk to Abu Ja'far Hajjaj, S. 73 ; H. 401.

Rustam b. Fakhr al-d. Abu Talib.—Sends envoy to Qadir (388), S. 311.

Ibn Rustam Ahmad b. Mohammed Abū 'Ali.—Farms revenue of Ispahan for Hamid (306), 60, 150 ; sends money, 186 ; hated 'Ali b. Buwaihi, 279 ; dies, *ibid.* ; death announced, 271 ; his castle at Ispahan, 312, 313 (story illustrating his dislike of delators, Kalimah Mukhtarah, Jawa'ib Press, 1302, p. 36).

Rustāq, The.—ii. 285.

Rustāqiyah.—Sect ? tribe ? H. 447.

Ruwain.—Retainer of Ibn al-'Amid I. helps to win battle of Khan Lanjan, ii. 160 ; chamberlain of Ibn al-'Amid, 224 ; wounded, defends his palace against Khorasanites, 225 ; related to Shirzad ; dies (358), 259.

*Rūzah.—148.

Rūzbah.—Jewish governor of Siraf, S. 150.

Rūzbahān b. Wandādkhūrshid, The Dailemite.—Originally in employ of Musa Fayadah, ii. 162 ; farms Sawad (336), 114 ; sent to help Rukn al-d., 117, 118 ; keeps loyal to Sabuktakin, causes Muhallabi to lose battle against 'Imran (379), 129–131 ; rebels (345), 162 ; is defeated and captured, 163 ; brought to Baghdad, 165 ; imprisoned in Sarat, *ibid.* ; drowned, 166.

Sa'ādah.—Officer of Samsam al-d., S. 246, 256, 260.

*Sabābijah.—Name of place in Basrah, ii. 246.

*Sābāt.—H. 420.

*al-Sābī'.—Outside Kufah, H. 425.

Ibn al-Sābī'.—Cited, ii. 274n ; see Ibrahim, Hilāl.

Ibn Sabr Mohammed b. 'Abdallāh Abū Bakr.—Qādi of Baghdad from Mukharrim up, ii. 400 ; quoted, N. 30.

Sabuk.—Freedman of Ibn Abi'l-Saj, helps Ibn Abi'l-Saj to defeat Mu'nis, 48 ; seizes Adharbaijan (307), 50 ; defeats officer sent against him, and is invested with province, 50 ; his death (310), 83

Sabuk Mufihī.—Freedman of Mufihī, governor of Basrah (311), 105 ; killed, *ibid.*

Sabuktakin 'Ajamī.—Guards Mausil, ii. 204 ; captured by Nasir al-d., 205 ; released, 207 ; joins pretender of (357), 247 ; defender of Euphrates route, 248 ; deserts Mohammed b. Mustakfi when he learns that he is an 'Abbasid, 248.

Sabuktakin.—Chamberlain of Mu'izz al-d. sent to Rayy to help Rukn al-d. (337), ii. 117 ; enters Qarmisin, 126 ; mutiny in his army, 129 ; fuller account of expedition, 138, foll. ; sent against Kurds to Hulwan, 156 ; attacks Shahrazur, but vainly, 158 ; sent from Wasit to defend Baghdad against Nasir al-d. (345), 162 ; pursues Nasir al-d.'s troops vainly, 165 ; left in Mausil by Mu'izz al-d., 170 ; remains in Mausil then retires to Baghdad (348), 174, 175 ; reconciled to Muhallabi, 182 ; leads expedition to Mausil, 204 (355) ; left in Wasit (355), 218 ; returns to Baghdad, 232 ; declines to lead expedition to Rayy, 234 (356) ; his fief wanted by Bakhtiyar, 234 ; takes offence, 235, 256 ; Shirzad plans assault on him, 258 ; forbids murder of Shirzad, *ibid.* ; is bribed by Abu Qurrah, 262 ; defends him, 265 ; loyalty sworn to him by Turks and Dailemites, 282 ; Abu'l-Fadl relies on him, 284 ; harbours Abu'l-Faraj, 286 ; his hostility to Abu'l-Fadl, 292 ; asked by Bakhtiyar to take part in Jihad, 304, 305 ; Dailemites plan attack on him, 306, which fails ; his hostility to Abu'l-Fadl, 309 ; approached to effect his dismissal, 310 ; his reason for approving Ibn Baqiyah, 311 ; Ibn Baqiyah tries to reconcile him and Bakhtiyar, 314 ; goes with latter to Mausil (363), 317 ; plots with Abu Taghlib against him, 318 ; but has not the heart to carry it out, 318 ; returns to Mausil, 319, 320 ; Bakhtiyar and Ibn Baqiyah plot against him, 323 ; his fief in Ahwaz seized, 325 ; defeats Bakhtiyar's plot and offers emirate to Abu Ishaq, 326 ; takes palace, 327 ; offers Bakhtiyar terms which are rejected, 334 ; dies at Dair 'Aqul, *ibid.* (beginning of 364), 355.

Ibn al-Sābūni of Mausil, Abu'l-Fadl.—Rasha's envoy to Sabur (390), H. 365.

*Sābūniyyah.—Village near Kufah, H. 426.

*Sābūr, Country of.—S. 324 ; H. 429, 431.

*Sābūr.—District of Fars where Habashi ended his days, ii. 246.

Sābūr b. Ardashir.—Managed for Sharaf al-d. at Ahwaz (375), S. 123 ; minister in Baghdad (379), 137 ; hides, *ibid.* ; is pardoned, *ibid.* ; vizier, 181 (380) ; arrested (381), 187 ; joint vizier, 246 ; sends 'Ubaidallah b. Fadl to Ahwaz, 249 ; his palace pillaged by Dailemites, 250 ; hides, 251 ; vizier again, 252 ; sent to Wasit to raise money, 254 ; flies to Marsh, 255 ; restored to vizierate for a brief period (386), 274 ; visits Abu 'Ali Ibn Isma'il, 308 ; returns to Wasit, *ibid.* ; imposes tithe on silks and cotton goods, H. 336 ; his palace in Daizaj Street, *ibid.* ; attends Sharif's funeral and

places embargo on his goods, 348 ; offended by Rasha Khalidi, 364 ; leads army to Farisiyyah, 365 (390) ; is compelled to retreat, *ibid* ; treats Muwaffaq's relations kindly and is confirmed in appointment, 371 ; his palace in Daizaj Street attacked, 372, 374 ; flies to Marsh, 388 ; goes to Shiraz, 399 ; "guarantees" some eminent men and returns to Baghdad, 402 ; at Wasit, 410 ; vainly attempts certain arrests, 411 ; escapes to Marshes, 413 ; date (392), 418.

Sābūr, The Eunuch.—Arrests Ishaq b. Isma'il Nubakhti, 271 ; and others, 272 ; protects al-Fadl b. Ja'far, 287 ; see F. i. 60.

Sābūr b. Kardūyah.—Fails to bring back Turks, S. 108 ; persuades Abu'l-Husain to resist Sharaf al-d., 121 ; follows him to Ispahan, 122.

***Sābūr Khwāst**.—Capital of Badr b. Hasanawaihi, S. 291 ; H. 454.

Sābūr "of the Shoulders."—N. 271.

Ibn Sābūr, The Collector.—See Abu'l-'Abbas Ibn Sabur.

Sābusi Ibn Yahya Abu'l-Hasan.—Reconciles Mohammed b. 'Umar with Ibn Isma'il, S. 307, 309.

Sa'd b. 'Abd al-Rahmān Ispāhāni Abu'l-Qāsim.—Clerk of *Habashi*, N. 183.

Sa'd.—Slave of Ishaq b. Ibrahim, N. 208.

Sa'd b. Mohammed Abu'l-Qāsim.—Chamberlain of 'Adud al-d. leads van to Takrit (367), ii. 380 ; defeats Ibrahim b. Isma'il, *ibid* ; executes Bakhtiyar, 381 ; sent against fortress Sha'bani, 393 ; to help Muayyid al-d., S. 28 ; corresponds with governor of Mausil, 83 ; attacks Bad, 84, 85 ; is defeated, 85 ; flies to Takrit, *ibid.* ; joins Ziyar, 86 ; tries to assassinate Bad, 87, 129 ; death (377), 142, 143.

Sa'd Sa'di.—Governor of Raqqah, S. 239.

Abu Sa'd.—Son of Baha al-d. died (390), H. 364.

Abu Sa'd Ibn al-Fadl.—See Mohammed b. Isma'il.

Abu Sa'd Firōzābādi.—Deputy to 'Abd al-'Aziz b. Yusuf, S. 103.

Abu Sa'd Ibn al-Khayyāt.—Dismissed from diwan insha by Baha al-d., S. 153.

Sa'd al-daulah, son of Saif al-d.—Rebuilt Murshid's palace, ii. 125 ; sent army against Salamah in Diyar Mudar, 392 ; becomes tributary to 'Adud al-d., 392, 401 ; requested to attack Bad, S. 86 ; his death, 208 ; his liberality, 211 ; defeats Bakjur, violates promise, 215 ; dies of colic at Halab, 216 (381).

Ibn Sa'dan.—See Husain b. 'Abdallah b. Sa'dan.

Sadaqah b. 'Ali Muammal.—Deputy *qādi* of Nisibin, H. 394.

Sadhaq, Persian Festival, 310.

***Sādinjan**.—S. 316.

Saffron.—Plantation in Hamadhan, S. 19.

Sāfī.—Chamberlain of Abu'l-Fadl the vizier, ii. 305 ; sets fire to Karkh, 308.

Sāfī of Basrah Abu'l-'Alā.—Officer of Muqtadir, 234, 236.

Sāfī Huramī.—Brings Muqtadir to the palace and prevents his being superseded on the way, 3, 4 ; arrests Ibn al-Mu'tazz, 8 ; gets Mohammed b. Dawud arrested, 9 ; N. 139.

Sāfi, The Treasurer.—Hujari official spared, 358.

Sāfi.—One of the Saji, N. 95.

Sāfi.—Retainer of Tuzun, prefect of police in Baghdad (332), ii. 48 ; his chamberlain, 79 ; defeated by Ispahdost and Saimari, 92.

Sāfīrī b. Mohammed Abu 'Isā.—Secretary of Badr b. Hasanawaihi, arrests Ibn Hamulah and then escapes from Rayy, S. 299.

*Sāfiyah.—Retreat of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 221 ; dismissed thither, 325 ; H. 419.

Safīyy Amīr al-Mu'minīn.—Title of Baha al-d., H. 418 (392).

Safīyyah.—Daughter of 'Abd al-Samad, quoted, S. 148.

Sāhib title.—Given to Husain Farrash, S. 166.

Sāhibi Coinage.—H. 254.

Sahl b. Bardīsh.—Controller of Army Bureau, ii. 121.

Sahl b. Bishr.—Secretary of Bukhtakin Azadhruyah, ii. 262 ; demands to "guarantee" Abu Qurrah, 288 ; negotiates between 'Imran and Bakhtiyar, 299 ; arrested, 325 ; farms Ahwaz for 'Adud al-d., 347 ; joins raid of Ibn Baqiyah, *ibid.* ; arrested and killed, 356, 357 ; in a plot against Ibn Baqiyah devised by Bakhtiyar.

Sahl b. Hāshim.—Secretary of Nasir al-d., 324 ; bribes the younger Ibn Muqlah, 326.

Sahl b. Nazīr.—Baridi's collector, 349 ; Bachkam tortures him, 379.

Abu Sahl al-'Ārid.—ii. 106 ; at Mu'izz al-d.'s court.

Abu Sahl.—See Dizuyah.

Abu Sahl.—Vizier of Mardawij, scourged by him, ii. 145.

Ibn Sahl Dauraqī Abu 'Alī.—President of Sawad Bureau (390), H. 372.

Sahlān b. al Faraj.—Summoned by Ibn Isma'il to mediate with his brother, S. 321.

Sahlān b. Musāfir.—Provincial governor in Jabal, ii. 270 ; quarrels with Hasanawaihi, 271, 274 ; leader of Fakhr al-d.'s army, 364 ; Bakhtiyar applies to him, *ibid.* ; given title 'Ismat al-d., 364 ; does not dare to display his honours, 365.

Ibn Sahlūyah.—See Hasan b. M.

Abu'l-Sā'ib.—See 'Utbah b. 'Ubaidallah.

Sa'īd.—Doubted tales of Barmecides, N. 10.

al-Sa'īd.—See Abu Tahir Subashi.

Sa'īd b. 'Amr b. Sanjalā Abu'l-Hasan.—See Sanjala.

Sa'īd b. al-Dabbī Abu'l-Qāsim.—Meets Abu Sa'īd, H. 455.

Sa'īd b. Hārūn of Sirāf.—N. 58.

Sa'īd b. Hasan Abu'l-Qāsim.—Qarmatian leader, 33 ; brother of Abu Tahir, ii. 56.

Sa'īd b. Ibrahim Tustarī.—His employment by Furat offends Ibn Muqlah, 52 ; arrested, 58 ; dependent of Ibn al-Furat, 128.

Sa'īd b. 'Isā Abū Nasr.—In charge of bureau of Dailemites, H. 442.

Sa'īd b. Makhlad.—Byzantine envoys lodged in his palace, 53 ; afterwards palace of Ibn Shirzad, N. 70 ; N. 12 ; in Darb al-Raihan, S. 48 ; occupied by Asfar b. Karduyah, *ibid.* ; his death foretold to Isma'il b. Bulbul, N. 263.

Sa'īd b. Nasr Abu'l-Hasān.—Head of private bureau, H. 442.

Sa'īd b. Thābit Abu'l-'Alā, The Christian.—Partner of Ibn Asad, ii. 54 ; deputy of Muhallabi, 146 ; his remonstrance with Muhallabi, *ibid.* ; revenue minister in Mausil, 204 ; captured by Nasir al-d.

205 ; deputy for Abu'l-Fadl, 243 ; arrests 'Alawid conspirators, 247 ; arrested but not executed, 366 ; released, 374 ; N. 40.

Abu Sa'id Bālūsi.—Revolts against Buwaihi, ii. 298.

Abu Sa'id.—Qarmatian leader, corresponds with 'Ali b. 'Isa, 109.

Ibn Abi Sa'id Abū Bakr.—Quoted (as a contemporary), ii. 146 ; secretary, 176 (348).

Saidāwī.—Robber captured, S. 12.

Saif al-daulah 'Ali b. Hamdān.—At Wasit, 328 ; sent by Nasir al-d. to meet the flying Muttaqi, ii. 27 (330) ; defeats Baridi and takes Baghdad, 29 ; story of him there, 239n ; receives title Saif al-daulah, 30 ; goes to Wasit, *ibid.* ; his fortunes there (331), 38 ; driven thence by Turks, 40 ; defeated by Tuzun near Takrit and again at Harba (332), 48, 49 ; goes to Raqqah, *ibid.* ; lets M. b. Yanal be murdered, 55 ; raids Byzantine territory (339) 125 ; is trapped and defeated, *ibid.* ; visited by Daisam (342), 151, 156 ; helps him, 161 ; protects Nasir al-d. when flying from Mu'izz al-d. (347), 171 ; made governor of Mausil, Diyar Rabi'ah and Rahbah (348), 174 ; his great raid of (349), 180 ; prayed for in Tarsus, 190 ; driven from Halab, 192 (351) ; has a paralytic stroke and fit, 199 (351) ; relieves Massisah, 200 ; sends iron to Hajar, 203 ; his wife daughter of Sa'id b. Hamdan, 209 ; releases patricii in Mayyafariqin, 211 ; ransoms 2,000 prisoners (354), 213n, 214 ; defeats Ibn al-Ahwazi and Dizbar, 214, 215 ; ransoms his cousin, etc., 220 ; death (356), 239 ; his veterans under 'Adud al-d., 300 ; story about him, N. 53 ; defeats Banu Kilab, 55 ; poem by Babbagha in his honour, 55, 59 ; liked to be asked to pardon, 72 ; declines to ransom Abu Firas, 111 ; verses by him, 134 ; ransoms captives, N. 136 ; official letters thereon, 251 (355) ; poem addressed to him, 160 ; with Babbagha, 237, 259.

Saighun.—Bachkamite officer goes to Mausil, ii. 19.

*Saihan.—Canal in Basrah, N. 39.

*Saimarah.—193.

Saimari.—His epitaph on 'Adud al-d., S. 75.

Saimari.—See Ahmad b. Sayyar.

Saimari Mohammed b. Ahmad Abu Ja'far.—Secretary of Tahir the Jilite, captured by 'Ali b. Buwaihi, but released, 346 ; dependent of Dilan, 382 ; governor of Sus, 383 ; besieged there by Baridi, 411 ; escapes with Mu'izz al-d. from Tuzun (332), ii. 51 ; at dethronement of Mustakfi, 86 ; at river battle, 91 ; routs Safi, 92 ; minister, 96 ; escorts 'Ali b. 'Isa to Mu'izz al-d., 106 ; is sent by Mu'izz al-d. to help Nasir al-d., 109 ; regrets that he was not treacherous, 110 (*cf.* 179) ; takes Mismaran, 112 ; attacks 'Imran b. Shahin, 120 ; his death (339), 123 ; with Mu'izz al-d., N. 53 ; turns palace of Ibn Shirzad into a garden, 70 ; demands improper dues in Basrah, 86, 163.

[Sāj Abu'l.—(Tab. iii. 1656 ; invested with Ma'awin of Saqy al-Furat, 1658 (252), sent by Wasif to Makkah, (254), 1687, made governor of Diyar Mudar, Qinnasrin and 'Awasim.]

Ibn Abi'l-Sāj Yūsuf b. Dēwadādh Abu'l-Qāsim.—Governor of Armenia and Adharbajan (296), 16 ; revolts (304) after fall of 'Ali b. 'Isa, 45, foll. ; defeats Khaqani, 46 ; evacuates Rayy, 47 ; defeats Mu'nis at Sarat, 47 ; afterwards defeated at Ardabil and brought in triumph to Baghdad (307), 50 ; Furat charged with abetting his rebellion, 64 ; released and made minister of Rayy, etc. (310), 83 ; departed thither, *ibid.* ; charged with keeping back revenue of Armenia and Adharbajan, 116 ; seduced from allegiance (according to Ibn al-Furat) by Nasr, *ibid.* ; put in charge of all eastern provinces, 147 ; comes to Wasit, 148 ; discovers Mohammed b. Khalaf's plot against him (315), 166, foll. ; defeated and captured by Abu Tahir, 174 ; executed by order of Abu Tahir (315), 178 ; his fear of Dailemites, N. 156 ; [first mentioned Tabari iii. 1783 (255)].

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Ziyār b. *Shahragūyah Abū Harb*.—Sent to *Muayyid al-d.*, S. 15 ; dismounts before *Ibn 'Abbad*, 18 ; no complaint allowed against him, 47 ; mediates for *Bad*, S. 84 ; returns from *Jurjan* and is sent to *Mausil*, 85 ; sent against *Bad*, 86 ; allays mutiny of *Muayyid al-d.*'s troops, S. 90 ; mollifies *Turks*, 96, 104 ; releases *Ward*, 111 ; offers good advice to *Samsam al-d.*, 129 ; is faithful to him, 130 ; killed, 131. (376) ; S. 196.

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